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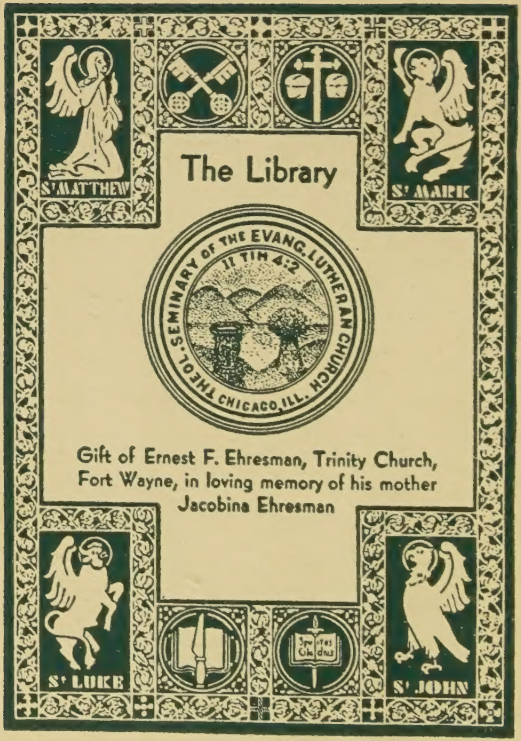

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

VIII

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

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IN EIGHT VOLUMES

VIII

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THE
GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO
BOOK XVII

ΣΤΡΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ

ΙΖ′

Ι

1. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐφοδεύοντες καὶ τοὺς κόλπους συμπεριελάβομεν τοὺς σφίγγοντας αὐτὴν καὶ ποιοῦντας χερρόνησον, τόν τε Περσικὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον, τούτῳ δέ τινα συμπεριωδεύθη καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, τὰ τῶν Τρωγλοδυτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς μέχρι τῶν ἐσχάτων τῆς κινναμωμοφόρου, τὰ λειπόμενα καὶ συνεχῆ τοῖς ἔθνεσι τούτοις, ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Νεῖλον, ἐκθετέον· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Λιβύην ἔπιμεν, ἥπερ ἐστὶ λοιπὴ τῆς συμπάσης γεωγραφίας. κἀνταῦθα δ' Ἐρατοσθένους ἀποφάσεις προεκθετέον.

2. Φησὶ δὴ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέραν ἐννακοσίους ἢ χιλίους[1] σταδίους διέχειν τὸν Νεῖλον, παραπλήσιον ὄντα κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα[2]
C 786 τῷ γράμματι τῷ N[3] κειμένῳ ἀνάπαλιν· ῥυεὶς γάρ, φησίν, ἀπὸ Μερόης ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους ὡς δισχιλίους καὶ ἑπτακοσίους σταδίους, πάλιν ἀναστρέφει πρὸς[4] μεσημβρίαν καὶ τὴν χειμερινὴν

[1] ἐννακοσίους ἢ χιλίους, Groskurd, for ἐννακισχιλίους (F has ,α in margin); ἐννακοσίους, Corais; χιλίους, Kramer.

[2] σχῆμα, C. Müller, for στόμα. Meineke ejects κατὰ τὸ στόμα.

[3] τῷ νυ EFD*r*, though D has N above νυ.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

BOOK XVII

I

1. Since, in my description of Arabia, I have also included the gulfs which pinch it and make it a peninsula, I mean the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and at the same time have gone the rounds of certain parts both of Aegypt and of Aethiopia, I mean the countries of the Troglodytes and the peoples situated in order thereafter as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, I must now set forth the remaining parts that are continuous with these tribes, that is, the parts in the neighbourhood of the Nile; and after this I shall traverse Libya, which is the last remaining subject of my whole geography. And here too I must first set forth the declarations of Eratosthenes.

2. Now according to him the Nile is nine hundred or a thousand stadia distant towards the west from the Arabian Gulf, and is similar in shape to the letter N written reversed;[1] for after flowing, he says, from Meroê towards the north about two thousand seven hundred stadia, it turns back towards the south and the winter sunset about three thousand

[1] *i.e.* И. This is true, roughly speaking, of the course of the Nile from Meroê to Syenê (see critical note).

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[4] D*h* insert τήν after πρός.

δύσιν ὡς τρισχιλίους καὶ ἑπτακοσίους σταδίους, καὶ σχεδὸν ἀντάρας τοῖς κατὰ Μερόην τόποις καὶ εἰς τὴν Λιβύην πολὺ προπεσὼν[1] καὶ τὴν ἑτέραν ἐπιστροφὴν ποιησάμενος πρὸς τὰς ἄρκτους φέρεται πεντακισχιλίους μὲν καὶ τριακοσίους σταδίους ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν καταράκτην, μικρὸν παρεπιστρέφων πρὸς τὴν ἕω, χιλίους δὲ καὶ διακοσίους τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν ἐλάττω τὸν κατὰ Συήνην, πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ἄλλους καὶ τριακοσίους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν. ἐμβάλλουσι δ' εἰς αὐτὸν δύο ποταμοί, φερόμενοι μὲν ἔκ τινων λιμνῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἕω, περιλαμβάνοντες δὲ νῆσον εὐμεγέθη τὴν Μερόην· ὧν ὁ μὲν Ἀσταβόρας καλεῖται κατὰ τὸ πρὸς ἕω πλευρὸν ῥέων, ἄτερος δ' Ἀστάπους· οἱ δ' Ἀστασόβαν καλοῦσι, τὸν δ' Ἀστάπουν ἄλλον εἶναι, ῥέοντα ἔκ τινων λιμνῶν ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας, καὶ σχεδὸν τὸ κατ' εὐθεῖαν σῶμα τοῦ Νείλου τοῦτον ποιεῖν· τὴν δὲ πλήρωσιν αὐτοῦ τοὺς θερινοὺς ὄμβρους παρασκευάζειν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τὰς συμβολὰς τοῦ Ἀσταβόρα καὶ τοῦ Νείλου σταδίοις ἑπτακοσίοις Μερόην εἶναι πόλιν ὁμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ· ἄλλην δ' εἶναι νῆσον ὑπὲρ τῆς Μερόης, ἣν ἔχουσιν οἱ Αἰγυπτίων φυγάδες οἱ ἀποστάντες ἐπὶ[2] Ψαμμιτίχου,[3] καλοῦνται δὲ Σεμβρῖται, ὡς ἂν ἐπήλυδες· βασιλεύονται δὲ ὑπὸ γυναικός, ὑπακούουσι[4] δὲ τῶν ἐν Μερόῃ. τὰ δὲ κατωτέρω ἑκατέρωθεν Μερόης, παρὰ μὲν τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς

[1] προπεσών D, προσπεσών other MSS.

[2] ἐπί, Corais emends to ἀπό, citing Herodotus 2. 30; and so Meineke, but both ἐπὶ Ψαμμητίχου and ἀπὸ Ψαμμητίχου are found in that passage.

[3] Ψαμμητίχου CDF*hiuz*.

[4] ὑπακούουσι, Corais emends to ἐπαρχούσης (cp. 16. 4. 8).

seven hundred stadia, and after almost reaching the same parallel as that of the region of Meroê and projecting far into Libya and making the second turn, flows towards the north five thousand three hundred stadia to the great cataract, turning aside slightly towards the east, and then one thousand two hundred stadia to the smaller cataract at Syenê, and then five thousand three hundred more to the sea. Two rivers empty into it, which flow from some lakes on the east and enclose Meroê, a rather large island. One of these rivers, which flows on the eastern side of the island, is called Astaboras [1] and the other is called Astapus,[2] though some call it Astasobas and say that another river, which flows from some lakes from the south,[3] is the Astapus and that this river forms almost all the straight part of the body of the Nile, and that it is filled by the summer rains. Above the confluence of the Astaboras and the Nile, he says, at a distance of seven hundred stadia, lies Meroê, a city bearing the same name as the island; and there is another island above Meroê which is held by the Aegyptian fugitives who revolted in the time of Psammitichus, and are called "Sembritae," meaning "foreigners."[4] They are ruled by a queen, but they are subject to the kings of Meroê.[5] The lower parts of the country on either side of Meroê, along the Nile towards the

[1] Now Atbara or Takazze.

[2] Now Bahr el-Abiad.

[3] Now Bahr el-Asrek.

[4] See 16. 4. 8. According to Herodotus (2. 30), the original number of these fugitives was 240,000 (see Rawlinson's note, Vol. II, p. 37).

[5] This statement is inconsistent with that in 16. 4. 8, which, however, appears to have been taken from Artemidorus.

τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν Μεγάβαροι καὶ Βλέμμυες, Αἰθιόπων ὑπακούοντες, Αἰγυπτίοις δ' ὅμοροι· παρὰ θάλατταν δὲ Τρωγλοδύται· διεστᾶσι δὲ εἰς δέκα ἢ δώδεκα ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Μερόην Τρωγλοδύται τοῦ Νείλου. ἐξ ἀριστερῶν δὲ τῆς ῥύσεως τοῦ Νείλου Νοῦβαι κατοικοῦσιν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ, μέγα ἔθνος, ἀπὸ τῆς Μερόης ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι τῶν ἀγκώνων, οὐχ ὑποταττόμενοι τοῖς Αἰθίοψιν, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ κατὰ πλείους βασιλείας διειλημμένοι. τῆς δ' Αἰγύπτου τὸ παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν ἐστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηλουσιακοῦ στόματος πρὸς τὸ Καινωβικὸν στάδιοι χίλιοι[1] τριακόσιοι. Ἐρατοσθένης μὲν οὖν οὕτως.

3. Δεῖ δὲ ἐπὶ πλέον εἰπεῖν, καὶ πρῶτον τὰ περὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ὅπως ἀπὸ τῶν γνωριμωτέρων ἐπὶ τὰ ἐξῆς προΐωμεν· κοινὰ μὲν γάρ τινα καὶ ταύτῃ τῇ χώρᾳ καὶ τῇ συνεχεῖ καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὴν τῇ τῶν Αἰθιόπων ὁ Νεῖλος παρασκευάζει, ποτίζων τε αὐτὰς κατὰ τὰς ἀναβάσεις καὶ τοῦτ' οἰκήσιμον αὐτῶν τὸ μέρος ἀπολείπων μόνον τὸ καλυπτόμενον ἐν ταῖς πλημμυρίσι, τὸ δ' ὑπερδέξιον καὶ μετεωρότερον τοῦ ῥεύματος πᾶν ἀοίκητον διεξιὼν ἑκατέρωθεν καὶ ἔρημον διὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ἀνυδρίαν.
C 787 ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν Αἰθιοπίαν οὔτε πᾶσαν διέξεισιν ὁ Νεῖλος οὔτε μόνος οὔτ' ἐπ' εὐθείας οὔτ' οἰκουμένην καλῶς· τὴν δὲ Αἴγυπτον καὶ μόνος καὶ πᾶσαν καὶ ἐπ' εὐθείας ἀπὸ τοῦ μικροῦ καταράκτου ὑπὲρ Συήνης καὶ Ἐλεφαντίνης ἀρξάμενος, οἵπερ εἰσὶν ὅροι τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, ἕως τῶν ἐπὶ

[1] χίλιοι (as in 15. 1. 33 ; cp. 1. 4. 5), the editors, for τρισχίλιοι (E reads γσ').

Red Sea, are inhabited by Megabari and Blemmyes, who are subject to the Aethiopians and border on the Aegyptians, and, along the sea, by Troglodytes (the Troglodytes opposite Meroê are a ten or twelve days' journey distant from the Nile), but the parts on the left side of the course of the Nile, in Libya, are inhabited by Nubae, a large tribe, who, beginning at Meroê, extend as far as the bends of the river, and are not subject to the Aethiopians but are divided into several separate kingdoms. The extent of Aegypt along the sea from the Pelusiac to the Canobic mouth is one thousand three hundred stadia. This, then, is what Eratosthenes says.

3. But it is necessary to speak at greater length, and first of the parts about Aegypt, in order to proceed from those that are better known to those that come in order thereafter; for the Nile effects certain common results in this country and in that which is continuous with it and lies above it, I mean the country of the Aethiopians, in that it waters them at the time of its rise and also leaves only those parts of them habitable which have been covered during the overflows, and in that it merely passes through all the higher parts that are at a greater altitude than its current, leaving them uninhabited and desert on both sides because of the same lack of water. However, the Nile does not pass through the whole of Aethiopia, nor alone, nor in a straight line, nor through country that is well inhabited, but it alone passes through Aegypt, through the whole of it and in a straight line, beginning from the little cataract above Syenê and Elephantinê, which are the boundaries of Aegypt and Aethiopia, to its outlets on the sea-coast. And

θάλατταν ἐκβολῶν.[1] καὶ μὴν οἵ γε Αἰθίοπες τὸ πλέον νομαδικῶς ζῶσι καὶ ἀπόρως διά τε τὴν λυπρότητα τῆς χώρας καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀέρων ἀσυμμετρίαν καὶ τὸν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἐκτοπισμόν, τοῖς δ' Αἰγυπτίοις ἅπαντα τἀναντία συμβέβηκε· καὶ γὰρ πολιτικῶς καὶ ἡμέρως ἐξ ἀρχῆς ζῶσι καὶ ἐν γνωρίμοις ἵδρυνται τόποις, ὥστε καὶ αἱ διατάξεις αὐτῶν μνημονεύονται. καὶ ἐπαινοῦνταί γε, δοκοῦντες ἀξίως χρήσασθαι τῇ τῆς χώρας εὐδαιμονίᾳ, μερίσαντές τε εὖ καὶ ἐπιμεληθέντες· βασιλέα γὰρ ἀποδείξαντες τριχῇ τὸ πλῆθος διείλον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας ἐκάλεσαν, τοὺς δὲ γεωργούς, τοὺς δὲ ἱερέας· καὶ τοὺς μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν ἐπιμελητάς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους τῶν περὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον· καὶ τοὺς μὲν τὰ[2] ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, τοὺς δ' ὅσα ἐν εἰρήνῃ, γῆν τε καὶ τέχνας ἐργαζομένους,[3] ἀφ' ὧνπερ καὶ αἱ πρόσοδοι συνήγοντο τῷ βασιλεῖ. οἱ δ' ἱερεῖς καὶ φιλοσοφίαν ἤσκουν καὶ ἀστρονομίαν· ὁμιληταί τε τῶν βασιλέων ἦσαν. ἡ δὲ χώρα τὴν μὲν πρώτην διαίρεσιν εἰς νομοὺς ἔσχε, δέκα μὲν ἡ Θηβαΐς, δέκα δ' ἡ ἐν τῷ Δέλτα, ἑκκαίδεκα δ' ἡ μεταξύ (ὡς δέ τινες, τοσοῦτοι ἦσαν οἱ σύμπαντες νομοί, ὅσαι αἱ ἐν τῷ λαβυρίνθῳ αὐλαί·[4] αὗται δ' ἐλάττους τῶν τριάκοντα[5])· πάλιν δ' οἱ νομοὶ τομὰς ἄλλας ἔσχον, εἰς γὰρ τοπαρχίας οἱ πλεῖστοι

[1] τοῦ Νείλου, after ἐκβολῶν, Groskurd and later editors eject.

[2] τά, added from the Epitome.

[3] ἐργαζομένους, Kramer, for ἐργαζομένων.

[4] αὐλαί F, αὗται other MSS.

[5] τριάκοντα, Meineke, following conj. of Groskurd, emends to τριάκοντα ἕξ.

indeed the Aethiopians lead for the most part a nomadic and resourceless life, on account of the barrenness of the country and of the unseasonableness of its climate and of its remoteness from us, whereas with the Aegyptians the contrary is the case in all these respects; for from the outset they have led a civic and cultivated life and have been settled in well-known regions, so that their organisations are a matter of comment. And they are commended in that they are thought to have used worthily the good fortune of their country, having divided it well and having taken good care of it; for when they had appointed a king they divided the people into three classes, and they called one class soldiers, another farmers, and another priests; and the last class had the care of things sacred and the other two of things relating to man; and some had charge of the affairs of war, and others of all the affairs of peace, both tilling soil and following trades, from which sources the revenues were gathered for the king. The priests devoted themselves both to philosophy and to astronomy; and they were companions of the king. The country was first divided into Nomes,[1] the Thebaïs containing ten, the country in the Delta ten, and the country between them sixteen (according to some, the number of the Nomes all told was the same as that of the halls in the Labyrinth, but the number of these is less than thirty[2]); and again the Nomes were divided into other sections, for most of them were divided into

[1] The Greek word (Νομοί) here means Districts or Provinces. Pliny (5. 9) refers to them as *praefecturae oppidorum*.

[2] Meineke and others unnecessarily emend the text to read "thirty-six" (see critical note).

διῄρηντο, καὶ αὗται δ' εἰς ἄλλας τομάς· ἐλάχισται δ' αἱ ἄρουραι μερίδες. ἐδέησε δὲ τῆς ἐπ' ἀκριβὲς καὶ κατὰ λεπτὸν διαιρέσεως διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς τῶν ὄρων συγχύσεις, ἃς ὁ Νεῖλος ἀπεργάζεται κατὰ τὰς αὐξήσεις, ἀφαιρῶν καὶ προστιθεὶς καὶ ἐναλλάττων τὰ σχήματα καὶ τἆλλα σημεῖα ἀποκρύπτων, οἷς διακρίνεται τό τε ἀλλότριον καὶ τὸ ἴδιον· ἀνάγκη δὴ ἀναμετρεῖσθαι πάλιν καὶ πάλιν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ καὶ τὴν γεωμετρίαν συστῆναί φασιν, ὡς τὴν λογιστικὴν καὶ ἀριθμητικὴν παρὰ Φοινίκων διὰ τὰς ἐμπορίας. τριχῆ δὲ διῄρητο, ὥσπερ τὸ σύμπαν, καὶ τὸ ἐν ἑκάστῳ τῷ νομῷ πλῆθος, εἰς τρία ἴσα μερισθείσης τῆς χώρας. ἡ δὲ περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν πραγματεία διαφέρει τοσοῦτον, ὅσον τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ νικᾶν τὴν φύσιν. φύσει γὰρ πλείονα φέρει καρπὸν καὶ ποτισθεῖσα μᾶλλον, φύσει καὶ
C 788 ἡ μείζων ἀνάβασις τοῦ ποταμοῦ πλείω ποτίζει γῆν, ἀλλ' ἡ ἐπιμέλεια πολλάκις καὶ τῆς φύσεως ἐξίσχυσεν ἐπιλιπούσης, ὥστε καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἐλάττους ἀναβάσεις τοσαύτην ποτισθῆναι γῆν, ὅσην ἐν ταῖς μείζοσι, διά τε τῶν διωρύγων καὶ τῶν παραχωμάτων· ἐπὶ γοῦν τῶν πρὸ Πετρωνίου χρόνων ἡ μεγίστη μὲν ἦν φορὰ καὶ ἀνάβασις, ἡνίκα ἐπὶ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα πήχεις ἀνέβαινεν ὁ Νεῖλος, ἡνίκα δ' ἐπ' ὀκτώ, συνέβαινε λιμός· ἐπ' ἐκείνου δὲ ἄρξαντος τῆς χώρας καὶ δώδεκα μόνον

[1] By "arourae" Strabo refers to the Aegyptian land-measure, which was 100 Aegyptian cubits square (Herodotus 2. 168), *i.e.* about seven-elevenths of our acre. Each soldier was

toparchies, and these also into other sections; and the smallest portions were the arourae.[1] There was need of this accurate and minute division on account of the continuous confusion of the boundaries caused by the Nile at the time of its increases, since the Nile takes away and adds soil, and changes conformations of lands, and in general hides from view the signs by which one's own land is distinguished from that of another. Of necessity, therefore, the lands must be re-measured again and again. And here it was, they say, that the science of geometry[2] originated, just as accounting and arithmetic originated with the Phoenicians, because of their commerce.[3] Like the people as a whole, the people in each Nome were also divided into three parts, since the land had been divided into three equal parts. The activity of the people in connection with the river goes so far as to conquer nature through diligence. For by nature the land produces more fruit than do other lands, and still more when watered; and by nature a greater rise of the river waters more land; but diligence has oftentimes, even when nature has failed, availed to bring about the watering of as much land even at the time of the smaller rises of the river as at the greater rises, that is, through the means of canals and embankments. At any rate, in the times before Petronius[4] the crop was the largest and the rise the highest when the Nile would rise to fourteen cubits, and when it would rise to only eight a famine would ensue; but in the time of his reign over the

granted the free use of twelve arourae of land without taxation (Herodotus 2. 168).

[2] Literally, "land-measuring." [3] See 16. 2. 24.

[4] C. Petronius (see 17. 1. 54).

πληρώσαντος πήχεις τοῦ Νείλου μέτρου,[1] μεγίστη ἦν ἡ φορά, καὶ ὀκτώ ποτε μόνον πληρώσαντος, λιμοῦ οὐδεὶς ἤσθετο. τοιαύτη μὲν ἡ διάταξις, τὰ δ' ἐξῆς λέγωμεν νυνί.

4. Ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν Αἰθιοπικῶν τερμόνων ῥεῖ ἐπ' εὐθείας ὁ Νεῖλος πρὸς ἄρκτους, ἕως τοῦ καλουμένου χωρίου Δέλτα· εἶτ' ἐπὶ κορυφὴν σχιζόμενος ὁ Νεῖλος, ὥς φησιν ὁ Πλάτων, ὡς ἂν τριγώνου κορυφὴν ἀποτελεῖ τὸν τόπον τοῦτον, πλευρὰς δὲ τοῦ τριγώνου τὰ σχιζόμενα ἑφ' ἑκάτερα ῥεῖθρα καθήκοντα μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης, τὸ μὲν ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς κατὰ Πηλούσιον, τὸ δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς κατὰ Κάνωβον καὶ τὸ πλησίον Ἡράκλειον προσαγορευόμενον, βάσιν δὲ τὴν παραλίαν τὴν μεταξὺ τοῦ Πηλουσίου καὶ τοῦ Ἡρακλείου. γέγονε δὴ[2] νῆσος ἔκ τε τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τῶν ῥευμάτων ἀμφοῖν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ καλεῖται Δέλτα διὰ τὴν ὁμοιότητα τοῦ σχήματος· τὸ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ κορυφῇ χωρίον ὁμωνύμως κέκληται διὰ τὸ ἀρχὴν εἶναι τοῦ λεχθέντος σχήματος, καὶ ἡ κώμη δὲ ἡ ἐπ' αὐτῷ καλεῖται Δέλτα. δύο μὲν οὖν ταῦτα τοῦ Νείλου στόματα, ὧν τὸ μὲν Πηλουσιακὸν καλεῖται, τὸ δὲ Κανωβικὸν καὶ Ἡρακλειωτικόν, μεταξὺ δὲ τούτων ἄλλαι πέντε εἰσὶν ἐκβολαὶ αἵ γε ἀξιόλογοι, λεπτότεραι δὲ πλείους· ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν πρώτων μερῶν ἀπορρῶγες πολλαὶ καθ' ὅλην μερισθεῖσαι τὴν νῆσον πολλὰ καὶ ῥεῖθρα καὶ νήσους ἐποίησαν, ὥσθ' ὅλην γενέσθαι πλωτὴν διωρύγων ἐπὶ διώρυξι τμηθεισῶν, αἳ κατὰ ῥᾳστώνην πλέονται τοσαύτην,

[1] Νείλου μέτρον *r*; Νειλομετρίου, Corais; πηχέων . . . μέτρου conj. Villebrun.

[2] δή, Groskurd, for δ' ἡ.

country, and when the Nilometer registered only twelve cubits, the crop was the largest, and once, when it registered only eight cubits, no one felt hunger. Such is the organisation of Aegypt; but let me now describe the things that come next in order.

4. The Nile flows from the Aethiopian boundaries towards the north in a straight line to the district called "Delta," and then, being "split at the head," as Plato says,[1] the Nile makes this place as it were the vertex of a triangle, the sides of the triangle being formed by the streams that split in either direction and extend to the sea—the one on the right to the sea at Pelusium and the other on the left to the sea at Canobus and the neighbouring Heracleium, as it is called,—and the base by the coast-line between Pelusium and the Heracleium. An island, therefore, has been formed by the sea and the two streams of the river; and it is called Delta on account of the similarity of its shape; and the district at the vertex has been given the same name because it is the beginning of the above-mentioned figure; and the village there is also called Delta. Now these are two mouths of the Nile, of which one is called Pelusiac and the other Canobic or Heracleiotic; but between these there are five other outlets, those at least that are worth mentioning, and several that are smaller; for, beginning with the first parts of the Delta, many branches of the river have been split off throughout the whole island and have formed many streams and islands, so that the whole Delta has become navigable —canals on canals having been cut, which are

[1] *Timaeus* 21 E.

ὥστε καὶ ὀστράκινα ἐνίοις εἶναι πορθμεῖα. τὴν μὲν οὖν περίμετρον ὅσον τρισχιλίων σταδίων ἐστὶν ἡ σύμπασα νῆσος· καλοῦσι[1] δ' αὐτὴν καὶ τὴν κάτω χώραν σὺν ταῖς ἀπαντικρὺ ποταμίαις τοῦ Δέλτα· ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀναβάσεσι τοῦ Νείλου καλύπτεται πᾶσα καὶ πελαγίζει πλὴν τῶν οἰκήσεων· αὗται δ' ἐπὶ λόφων αὐτοφυῶν ἢ χωμάτων
C 789 ἵδρυνται, πόλεις τε ἀξιόλογοι καὶ κῶμαι, νησίζουσαι κατὰ τὴν πόρρωθεν ὄψιν. πλείους δ' ἢ[2] τετταράκοντα ἡμέρας τοῦ θέρους διαμεῖναν τὸ ὕδωρ ἔπειθ' ὑπόβασιν λαμβάνει κατ' ὀλίγον, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν αὔξησιν ἔσχεν· ἐν ἑξήκοντα δὲ ἡμέραις τελέως γυμνοῦται καὶ ἀναψύχεται τὸ πεδίον· ὅσῳ δὲ θᾶττον ἡ ἀνάψυξις, τοσῷδε θᾶττον ὁ ἄρτος καὶ ὁ σπόρος· θᾶττον δέ, παρ' οἷς τὰ μείζω θάλπη. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον καὶ τὰ ἐπάνω τοῦ Δέλτα ποτίζεται, πλὴν ὅτι ἐπ' εὐθείας ὅσον τετρακισχιλίοις σταδίοις δι' ἑνὸς ῥείθρου τοῦ ποταμοῦ φερομένου, πλὴν εἴ πού[3] τις ἐντρέχει νῆσος, ὧν ἀξιολογωτάτη ἡ τὸν Ἡρακλειωτικὸν νομὸν περιέχουσα, ἢ εἴ πού τις ἐκτροπὴ διώρυγι ἐπὶ πλέον εἰς λίμνην μεγάλην καὶ χώραν, ἣν ποτίζειν δύναται, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τῆς τὸν Ἀρσινοΐτην[4] νομὸν ποτιζούσης[5] καὶ τὴν Μοίριδος λίμνην καὶ τῶν εἰς τὴν Μαρεῶτιν[6] ἀναχεομένων. συλλήβδην δ' εἰπεῖν, ἡ ποταμία μόνον ἐστὶν Αἴγυπτος ἡ ἑκατέρωθεν ἐσχάτη τοῦ Νείλου, σπάνιον εἴ που

[1] καλοῦσι, Brequigny, for κολποῦσι; κατοικοῦσι, Corais.
[2] δ' ἢ *hinc*, ἢ E, δὲ other MSS.
[3] εἴ που EF; εἰ μή που other MSS.
[4] Ἀρσινοΐτην D; Ἀρσινοήτην other MSS.
[5] ποτιζούσης Letronne, for ποιούσης.

navigated with such ease that some people even use earthenware ferry-boats.[1] Now the island as a whole is as much as three thousand stadia in perimeter; and they also call it, together with the opposite river-lands of the Delta, Lower Egypt;[2] but at the rising of the Nile the whole country is under water and becomes a lake, except the settlements; and these are situated on natural hills or on artificial mounds, and contain cities of considerable size and villages, which, when viewed from afar, resemble islands. The water stays more than forty days in summer and then goes down gradually just as it rose; and in sixty days the plain is completely bared and begins to dry out; and the sooner the drying takes place, the sooner the ploughing and the sowing; and the drying takes place sooner in those parts where the heat is greater. The parts above the Delta are also watered in the same way, except that the river flows in a straight course about four thousand stadia through only one channel, except where some island intervenes, of which the most noteworthy is that which comprises the Heracleiotic Nome, or except where the river is diverted to a greater extent than usual by a canal into a large lake or a territory which it can water, as, for instance, in the case of the canal which waters the Arsinoïte Nome and Lake Moeris[3] and of those which spread over Lake Mareotis.[4] In short, Aegypt consists of only the river-land, I mean the last stretch of river-

[1] Cp. Juvenal 15. 126.
[2] Cp. 1. 2. 23 and 16. 2. 35.
[3] See Herodotus 2. 149 and Breasted's *A History of Egypt*, pp. 191–94.
[4] Now Lake Mariout.

[6] Μαρεῶτιν E, Μαραιῶτιν other MSS.

τριακοσίων σταδίων ἐπέχουσα συνεχῶς πλατος τὸ οἰκήσιμον, ἀρξαμένη ἀπὸ τῶν ὅρων[1] τῆς Αἰθιοπίας, μέχρι τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Δέλτα. ἔοικεν οὖν κειρίᾳ[2] ψυχομένῃ[3] ἐπὶ μῆκος, ὑπεξαιρουμένων τῶν ἐπὶ πλέον ἐκτροπῶν. ποιεῖ δὲ τὸ σχῆμα τοῦτο τῆς ποταμίας, ἧς λέγω, καὶ τῆς χώρας τὰ ὄρη τὰ ἑκατέρωθεν ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Συήνην τόπων καταγόμενα μέχρι τοῦ Αἰγυπτίου πελάγους· ἐφ' ὅσον γὰρ ταῦτα παρατείνει καὶ διέστηκεν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς συνάγεταί τε καὶ διαχεῖται καὶ διασχηματίζει τὴν χώραν διαφόρως τὴν οἰκήσιμον. ἡ δὲ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὁρῶν ἐπὶ συχνὸν ἀοίκητός ἐστιν.

5. Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι στοχασμῷ τὸ πλέον, οἱ δ' ὕστερον αὐτόπται γενηθέντες ᾔσθοντο ὑπὸ ὄμβρων θερινῶν πληρούμενον τὸν Νεῖλον, τῆς Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ἄνω κλυζομένης, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τοῖς ἐσχάτοις ὄρεσι, παυσαμένων δὲ τῶν ὄμβρων παυομένην κατ' ὀλίγον τὴν πλημμυρίδα. τοῦτο δ' ὑπῆρξε μάλιστα δῆλον τοῖς πλέουσι τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον μέχρι τῆς κινναμωμοφόρου καὶ τοῖς ἐκπεμπομένοις ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν ἐλεφάντων θήραν, καὶ εἴ τινες ἄλλαι χρεῖαι παρώξυνον ἐκεῖσε ἄνδρας προχειρίζεσθαι τοὺς τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλέας τοὺς Πτολεμαϊκούς. οὗτοι γὰρ ἐφρόντισαν τῶν τοιούτων, διαφερόντως δ' ὁ Φιλάδελφος ἐπικλη-

[1] ὅρων, Corais, for ὁρῶν.

[2] κηρίᾳ CEFs (C adding υ above η), κει, ίᾳ Dhimowrz (D adding the ει above η), κυρίᾳ Ald.

[3] ψυχομένη, Corais (who conj. τεταμένη, however), for ψυχομένῃ; ἀναπτυσσομένῃ or ἀνεπτυγμένῃ conj. Kramer.

[1] But the text seems corrupt (see critical note). Strabo may have written, "Accordingly, it resembles length-wise an

land on either side of the Nile, which, beginning at the boundaries of Aethiopia and extending to the vertex of the Delta, scarcely anywhere occupies a continuous habitable space as broad as three hundred stadia. Accordingly, when it is dried, it resembles lengthwise a girdle-band,[1] the greater diversions of the river being excepted. This shape of the river-land of which I am speaking, as also of the country, is caused by the mountains on either side, which extend from the region of Syenê down to the Aegyptian Sea; for in proportion as these mountains lie near together or at a distance from one another, in that proportion the river is contracted or widened, and gives to the lands that are habitable their different shapes. But the country beyond the mountains is for a great distance uninhabited.[2]

5. Now the ancients depended mostly on conjecture, but the men of later times, having become eye-witnesses, perceived that the Nile was filled by summer rains, when Upper Aethiopia was flooded, and particularly in the region of its farthermost mountains, and that when the rains ceased the inundation gradually ceased. This fact was particularly clear to those who navigated the Arabian Gulf as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, and to those who were sent out to hunt elephants[3] or upon any other business which may have prompted the Ptolemaic kings of Aegypt to despatch men thither. For these kings were concerned with things of this kind; and especially the Ptolemy surnamed Philadelphus, since he was of an

unwound girdle-band," or else, "Accordingly, it resembles a hand outstretched to full length," meaning both arm and hand, and thus referring to the Delta as well as to the stretch of river-land from Aethiopia to the vertex.

[2] See 1. 2. 25. [3] See 16. 4. 7.

θείς, φιλιστορῶν καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀσθένειαν τοῦ σώματος διαγωγὰς ἀεί τινας καὶ τέρψεις ζητῶν καινοτέρας. οἱ πάλαι δὲ βασιλεῖς οὐ πάνυ
C 790 ἐφρόντισαν τῶν τοιούτων, καίπερ οἰκεῖοι σοφίας γεγονότες καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱερεῖς, μεθ' ὧν ἦν αὐτοῖς ὁ πλείων βίος· ὥστε καὶ θαυμάζειν ἄξιον καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ διότι Σέσωστρις τὴν Αἰθιοπίαν ἐπῆλθεν ἅπασαν μέχρι τῆς κινναμωμοφόρου, καὶ ὑπομνήματα τῆς στρατείας αὐτοῦ καὶ νῦν ἔτι δείκνυται, στῆλαι καὶ ἐπιγραφαί. Καμβύσης τε τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατασχὼν προῆλθε καὶ μέχρι τῆς Μερόης μετὰ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων· καὶ δὴ καὶ τοὔνομα τῇ τε νήσῳ καὶ τῇ πόλει τοῦτο παρ' ἐκείνου τεθῆναί φασιν, ἐκεῖ τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἀποθανούσης αὐτῷ Μερόης (οἱ δὲ γυναῖκά φασι)· τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν οὖν ἐχαρίσατο αὐτῇ τιμῶν τὴν ἄνθρωπον. θαυμαστὸν οὖν, πῶς ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν οὐ τελέως ἐναργὴς ἦν ἡ περὶ τῶν ὄμβρων ἱστορία τοῖς τότε, καὶ ταῦτα τῶν ἱερέων φιλοπραγμονέστερον ἀναφερόντων εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα καὶ ἀποτιθεμένων, ὅσα μάθησιν περιττὴν ἐπιφαίνει.[1] εἰ γὰρ ἄρα, τοῦτ' ἐχρῆν ζητεῖν, ὅπερ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ζητεῖται, τί δή ποτε θέρους, χειμῶνος δὲ οὔ, καὶ ἐν τοῖς νοτιωτάτοις, ἐν δὲ τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ τῇ περὶ Συήνην οὐ συμπίπτουσιν ὄμβροι· τὸ δ' ὅτι ἐξ ὄμβρων αἱ ἀναβάσεις μὴ ζητεῖν, μηδὲ τοιούτων δεῖσθαι μαρτύρων, οἵους Ποσειδώνιος εἴρηκε. φησὶ γὰρ Καλλισθένη λέγειν τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὄμβρων

[1] ὑποφαίνει *mor.*, ἐπιτείνει E, marg. F, D first hand but changed to ἐπιφαίνει.

[1] Diodorus Siculus (1. 33) says his mother.
[2] So 15. 1. 19.

inquiring disposition, and on account of the infirmity of his body was always searching for novel pastimes and enjoyments. But the kings of old were not at all concerned with such things, although they proved themselves congenial to learning, both they and the priests, with whom they spent the greater part of their lives; and therefore we may well be surprised, not only on this account, but also by the fact that Sesostris traversed the whole of Aethiopia as far as the Cinnamon-bearing country, and that memorials of his expedition, pillars and inscriptions, are to be seen even to this day. Further, when Cambyses took possession of Aegypt, he advanced with the Aegyptians even as far as Meroê; and indeed this name was given by him to both the island and the city, it is said, because his sister Meroê—some say his wife—[1] died there. The name, at any rate, he bestowed upon the place in honour of the woman. It is surprising, therefore, that the men of that time, having such knowledge to begin with, did not possess a perfectly clear knowledge of the rains, especially since the priests rather meticulously record in their sacred books, and thus store away, all facts that reveal any curious information; for they should have investigated, if they made any investigations at all, the question, which even to this day is still being investigated, I mean why in the world rains fall in summer but not in winter, and in the southernmost parts but not in Thebaïs and the country round Syenê;[2] but the fact that the rising of the river results from rains should not have been investigated, nor yet should this matter have needed such witnesses as Poseidonius mentions; for instance, he says that it was Callisthenes who states that the summer rains

αἰτίαν τῶν θερινῶν, παρὰ Ἀριστοτέλους λαβόντα, ἐκεῖνον δὲ παρὰ Θρασυάλκου τοῦ Θασίου (τῶν ἀρχαίων δὲ φυσικῶν εἷς οὗτος), ἐκεῖνον δὲ παρ' ἄλλου,[1] τὸν δὲ παρ' Ὁμήρου διιπετέα φάσκοντος τὸν Νεῖλον·

ἂν δ' εἰς Αἰγύπτοιο διιπετέος ποταμοῖο.

Ἀλλ' ἐῶ ταῦτα, πολλῶν εἰρηκότων, ὧν ἀρκέσει δύο μηνῦσαι τοὺς ποιήσαντας καθ' ἡμᾶς τὸ περὶ τοῦ Νείλου βιβλίον, Εὔδωρόν τε καὶ Ἀρίστωνα τὸν ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων· πλὴν γὰρ τῆς τάξεως τά γε ἄλλα καὶ τῇ φράσει καὶ τῇ ἐπιχειρήσει ταὐτά[2] ἐστι κείμενα παρ' ἀμφοτέροις. ἐγὼ γοῦν ἀπορούμενος ἀντιγράφων εἰς τὴν ἀντιβολὴν ἐκ θατέρου θάτερον ἀντέβαλον· πότερος δ' ἦν ὁ τἀλλότρια ὑποβαλλόμενος, ἐν Ἀμμωνος εὕροι τις ἄν. Εὔδωρος δ' ἠτιᾶτο τὸν Ἀρίστωνα· ἡ μέντοι φράσις Ἀριστώνειος μᾶλλόν ἐστιν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν ἀρχαῖοι τὸ οἰκούμενον αὐτὸ καὶ ποτιζόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ Νείλου μόνον Αἴγυπτον ἐκάλουν, ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Συήνην τόπων ἀρξάμενοι μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης· οἱ δ' ὕστερον μέχρι νῦν προσέλαβον ἐκ μὲν τῶν πρὸς ἕω μερῶν τὰ[3] μεταξὺ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου καὶ τοῦ Νείλου
C 791 σχεδόν τι πάντα (οἱ δ' Αἰθίοπες οὐ πάνυ χρῶνται τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ θαλάττῃ), ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἑσπερίων τὰ

[1] For ἄλλου C. Müller conj. παρὰ Θαλοῦ (citing l. 1. 11).
[2] ταὐτά, Corais, for ταῦτα.
[3] τά, before μεταξύ, Corais inserts.

[1] Literally "antigraphs"; *i.e.*, apparently, "copies" of parallel passages from the two works.

are the cause of the risings, though Callisthenes took the assertion from Aristotle, and Aristotle from Thrasyalces the Thasian (one of the early physicists), and Thrasyalces from someone else, and he from Homer, who calls the Nile "heaven-fed": "And back again to the land of Aegyptus, heaven-fed river."

But I dismiss this subject, since it has been discussed by many writers, of whom it will suffice to report only the two who in my time have written the book about the Nile, I mean Eudorus and Ariston the Peripatetic philosopher; for except in the matter of arrangement everything found in the two writers is the same as regards both style and treatment. I, at any rate, being in want of copies [1] with which to make a comparison, compared the one work with the other;[2] but which of the two men it was who appropriated to himself the other's work might be discovered at Ammon's temple! Eudorus accused Ariston; the style, however, is more like that of Ariston.

Now the early writers gave the name Aegypt to only the part of the country that was inhabited and watered by the Nile, beginning at the region of Syenê and extending to the sea; but the later writers down to the present time have added on the eastern side approximately all the parts between the Arabian Gulf and the Nile (the Aethiopians do not use the Red Sea at all [3]), and on the western side the parts

[2] In the Alexandrian library, apparently.

[3] The other translators interpret πάνυ as meaning "much," or "to such an extent," or the like. But Strabo is speaking of Aethiopians in the strict sense of the term; for "the country between the Nile and Arabian Gulf is Arabia" (17. 1. 21), and even Aegyptian Heliupolis (17. 1. 30) and Thebes (17. 1. 46) are in "Arabia."

μέχρι τῶν Αὐάσεων καὶ ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίων ἐπικρατείας. οἵ τε γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου βασιλεῖς ἴσχυσαν τοσοῦτον, ὥστε[1] καὶ τὴν Κυρηναίαν αὐτὴν κατέσχον καὶ διενείμαντο πρὸς τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ τὴν Κύπρον. Ῥωμαῖοί τε οἱ διαδεξάμενοι τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπαρχίαν κρίναντες τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ὅροις διεφύλαξαν. Αὐάσεις δ' οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι καλοῦσι τὰς οἰκουμένας χώρας περιεχομένας κύκλῳ μεγάλαις ἐρημίαις, ὡς ἂν νήσους πελαγίας. πολὺ δὲ τοῦτ' ἔστι κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην, τρεῖς δ' εἰσὶν αἱ πρόσχωροι τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ ὑπ'[2] αὐτῇ τεταγμέναι. τὰ μὲν οὖν καθ' ὅλου καὶ ἀνωτάτω περὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ταῦτα λέγομεν, τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα δὲ καὶ[3] τὰς ἀρετὰς αὐτῆς νῦν διέξιμεν.

6. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ ἔργου τούτου καὶ τὸ κυριώτατον ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρειά ἐστι καὶ τὰ περὶ αὐτήν, ἐντεῦθεν ἀρκτέον. ἔστι τοίνυν ἡ ἀπὸ Πηλουσίου παραλία πρὸς τὴν ἑσπέραν πλέουσι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος χιλίων που καὶ τριακοσίων σταδίων, ὃ δὴ καὶ βάσιν τοῦ Δέλτα ἔφαμεν· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπὶ Φάρον τὴν νῆσον ἄλλοι στάδιοι πεντήκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατόν. ἡ δὲ Φάρος νησίον ἐστὶ παράμηκες, προσεχέστατον τῇ ἠπείρῳ, λιμένα πρὸς αὐτὴν ποιοῦν ἀμφίστομον.

[1] ὥστε, Letronne and Groskurd, for οἵ γε.
[2] ὑπ' *m* for ἐπ'; so Corais and Meineke.
[3] The text of F from καί to Πτολεμαῖος (17. 1. 11) is lost.

[1] Ptolemy I (Soter), reigned 323–285 B.C.

extending as far as the oases, and on the sea-coast the parts extending from the Canobic mouth to Catabathmus and the domain of the Cyrenaeans. For the kings after Ptolemy [1] became so powerful that they took possession of Cyrenaea itself and even united Cypros with Aegypt. The Romans, who succeeded the Ptolemies, separated their three dominions and have kept Aegypt within its former limits.[2] The Aegyptians call "oases"[3] the inhabited districts which are surrounded by large deserts, like islands in the open sea. There is many an oasis in Libya, and three of them lie close to Aegypt and are classed as subject to it. This, then, is my general, or summary, account of Aegypt, and I shall now discuss the separate parts and the excellent attributes of the country.

6. Since Alexandria [4] and its neighbourhood constitute the largest and most important part of this subject, I shall begin with them. The sea-coast, then, from Pelusium, as one sails towards the west, as far as the Canobic mouth, is about one thousand three hundred stadia—the "base" of the Delta, as I have called it; [5] and thence to the island Pharos, one hundred and fifty stadia more. Pharos is an oblong isle, is very close to the mainland, and forms with it a harbour with two mouths; for

[2] The Romans made Cyrenaea an "allied state" (*civitas foederata*) in 96 B.C., a Roman province in 88 B.C., and later (see 17. 3. 25) united it with Crete. Cypros was annexed to the province of Cilicia in 47 B.C., presented by Antony to Cleopatra in 32 B.C., made an imperial province in 27 B.C., and a senatorial province in 22 B.C.

[3] The Greek spelling is "auases."

[4] See Map of Alexandria at end of volume.

[5] 17. 1. 4.

ἠιὼν γάρ ἐστι κολπώδης, ἄκρας εἰς τὸ πέλαγος προβεβλημένη δύο· τούτων δὲ μεταξὺ ἡ νῆσος ἵδρυται κλείουσα τὸν κόλπον, παραβέβληται γὰρ αὐτῷ κατὰ μῆκος. τῶν δ' ἄκρων τῆς Φάρου τὸ μὲν ἑῷον μᾶλλόν ἐστι προσεχὲς τῇ ἠπείρῳ καὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτὴν ἄκρᾳ (καλεῖται δ' ἄκρα Λοχιάς), καὶ ποιεῖ τὸν λιμένα ἀρτίστομον·[1] πρὸς δὲ τῇ στενότητι τοῦ μεταξὺ πόρου καὶ πέτραι εἰσίν, αἱ μὲν ὕφαλοι, αἱ δὲ καὶ ἐξέχουσαι, τραχύνουσαι πᾶσαν ὥραν τὸ προσπῖπτον ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους κλυδώνιον. ἔστι δὲ καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ τῆς νησίδος ἄκρον πέτρα περίκλυστος, ἔχουσα πύργον θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμένον λευκοῦ λίθου πολυύροφον, ὁμώνυμον τῇ νήσῳ. τοῦτον δ' ἀνέθηκε Σώστρατος Κνίδιος, φίλος τῶν βασιλέων, τῆς τῶν πλωϊζομένων σωτηρίας χάριν, ὥς φησιν ἡ ἐπιγραφή·[2] ἀλιμένου γὰρ οὔσης καὶ ταπεινῆς τῆς ἑκατέρωθεν παραλίας, ἐχούσης δὲ καὶ χοιράδας καὶ βράχη τινά, ἔδει σημείου τινὸς ὑψηλοῦ

[1] ἀμφίστομον *w*, Corais.

[2] After ἐπιγραφή C, in the margin, adds: Ἐπίγραμμα. Σώστρατος Κνίδιος Δεξιφάνους θεοῖς σωτῆρσιν ὑπὲρ τῶν πλωϊζομένων· The same words are found in D*hirw*, and also, with Ἐπίγραμμα omitted, in *moxz*.

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[1] This tower, one of the "Wonders of the World," cost 800 talents (Pliny 6. 18). According to Eusebius (*Chron. ad Olymp.* 124. 1), it was built in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, but, according to Suidas, at the beginning of the reign of Pyrrhus (299 B.C.), *i.e.* in the time of Ptolemy Soter. According to Josephus (*Bell. Jud.* 4. 10. 5, or L.C.L. edition, Vol. III, pp. 181 and 251), it was visible from the sea at 300 stadia; according to Epiphanes (Steph. Byz., s.v. *Φάρος*), it was 306 fathoms high; and the *Schol.* Lucian *ad Icaromenippum*, § 12, says that it was visible 300 miles away! See

the shore of the mainland forms a bay, since it thrusts two promontories into the open sea, and between these is situated the island, which closes the bay, for it lies lengthwise parallel to the shore. Of the extremities of Pharos, the eastern one lies closer to the mainland and to the promontory opposite it (the promontory called Lochias), and thus makes the harbour narrow at the mouth; and in addition to the narrowness of the intervening passage there are also rocks, some under the water, and others projecting out of it, which at all hours roughen the waves that strike them from the open sea. And likewise the extremity of the isle is a rock, which is washed all round by the sea and has upon it a tower that is admirably constructed of white marble with many stories and bears the same name as the island.[1] This was an offering made by Sostratus of Cnidus, a friend of the kings, for the safety of mariners, as the inscription says:[2] for since the coast was harbourless and low on either side, and also had reefs and shallows, those who were sailing from the open sea thither needed some lofty and

A. M. de Zogheb, *Études sur L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, Paris, 1910; and Thiersch's restoration of the tower in Rostovtzeff's *A History of the Ancient World*, Vol. I, p. 369.

[2] Some of the MSS. (see critical note) record the inscription, which is preserved in Lucian, *How to Write History*, § 62 (but is obviously a gloss in Strabo): "Sostratus of Cnidus, son of Dexiphanes, on behalf of mariners, to the Divine Saviours." "The Divine Saviours" might refer to Ptolemy Soter and Berenicê (see the Corais-Letronne edition, which cites Spannheim, *De Praestantia et Usu Numismat.* I, p. 415, and Visconti, *Iconographie Grecque* II, 18, p. 564), but it was the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) who were known by "all" as "guardians of the sea" and "the saviours of sailors" (1. 3. 2 and 5. 3. 5).

καὶ λαμπροῦ τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους προσπλέου-
C 792 σιν, ὥστ' εὐστοχεῖν τῆς εἰσβολῆς τοῦ λιμένος. καὶ τὸ ἑσπέριον δὲ στόμα οὐκ εὐείσβολόν ἐστιν, οὐ μὴν τοσαύτης γε δεῖται προνοίας. ποιεῖ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἄλλον λιμένα τὸν τοῦ Εὐνόστου καλούμενον· πρόκειται δ' οὗτος τοῦ ὀρυκτοῦ καὶ κλειστοῦ λιμένος· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ λεχθέντος πύργου τῆς Φάρου τὸν εἴσπλουν ἔχων ὁ μέγας ἐστὶ λιμήν· οὗτοι δὲ συνεχεῖς ἐν βάθει ἐκείνῳ, τῷ ἑπτασταδίῳ καλουμένῳ χώματι διειργόμενοι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, παράκεινται. τὸ δὲ χῶμά ἐστιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἠπείρου γέφυρα ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον κατὰ τὸ ἑσπέριον αὐτῆς μέρος ἐκτεταμένη, δύο διάπλους ἀπολείπουσα μόνον εἰς τὸν Εὐνόστου λιμένα, καὶ αὐτοὺς γεγεφυρωμένους· ἦν δ' οὐ γέφυρα μόνον ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον τὸ ἔργον τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑδραγώγιον, ὅτε γε ᾠκεῖτο· νῦν δ' ἠρήμωσεν αὐτὴν ὁ θεὸς Καῖσαρ ἐν τῷ πρὸς Ἀλεξανδρέας πολέμῳ, τεταγμένην μετὰ τῶν βασιλέων· ὀλίγοι δ' οἰκοῦσι πρὸς τῷ πύργῳ ναυτικοὶ ἄνδρες. ὁ γοῦν μέγας λιμὴν πρὸς τῷ κεκλεῖσθαι καλῶς τῷ τε χώματι καὶ τῇ φύσει, ἀγχιβαθής τέ ἐστιν, ὥστε τὴν μεγίστην ναῦν ἐπὶ κλίμακος ὁρμεῖν, καὶ εἰς πλείους σχίζεται λιμένας. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρότεροι τῶν Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῖς,

[1] *i.e.* "Harbour of the happy return." This harbour might have been so named after Eunostus, king of Soli in Cyprus and son-in-law of Ptolemy Soter (C. Wachsmuth, *Göttinger Festrede*, 1876, 4), the idea being inspired, perhaps, by the fact that Eunostus was so good a harbour as compared with the eastern.

[2] This harbour (called "Cibotus," *i.e.* "Chest" or "Box"), which was fortified, was connected with Lake Mareotis by a canal. Its shape and size are to-day problematical, for it

conspicuous sign to enable them to direct their course aright to the entrance of the harbour. And the western mouth is also not easy to enter, although it does not require so much caution as the other. And it likewise forms a second harbour, that of Eunostus,[1] as it is called, which lies in front of the closed harbour which was dug by the hand of man.[2] For the harbour which affords the entrance on the side of the above-mentioned tower of Pharos is the Great Harbour, whereas these two lie continuous with that harbour in their innermost recess, being separated from it only by the embankment called the Heptastadium.[3] The embankment forms a bridge extending from the mainland to the western portion of the island, and leaves open only two passages into the harbour of Eunostus, which are bridged over. However, this work formed not only a bridge to the island but also an aqueduct, at least when Pharos was inhabited. But in these present times it has been laid waste by the deified Caesar[4] in his war against the Alexandrians, since it had sided with the kings. A few seamen, however, live near the tower. As for the Great Harbour, in addition to its being beautifully enclosed both by the embankment and by nature, it is not only so deep close to the shore that the largest ship can be moored at the steps, but also is cut up into several harbours. Now the earlier kings of the

has been filled up and its site lies within that of the present Heptastadium.

[3] So called from its being "Seven Stadia" in length. It has been so much enlarged by alluvial deposits and debris from the old city that it is now, generally speaking, a mile wide, and forms a large part of the site of the city of to-day.

[4] Julius Caesar.

ἀγαπῶντες οἷς εἶχον καὶ οὐ πάνυ ἐπεισάκτων δεόμενοι, διαβεβλημένοι πρὸς ἅπαντας τοὺς πλέοντας, καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς Ἕλληνας (πορθηταὶ γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ ἐπιθυμηταὶ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας κατὰ σπάνιν γῆς), ἐπέστησαν φυλακὴν τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ, κελεύσαντες ἀπείργειν τοὺς προσιόντας· κατοικίαν δ' αὐτοῖς ἔδοσαν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Ῥακῶτιν, ἣ νῦν μὲν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρέων πόλεώς ἐστι μέρος τὸ ὑπερκείμενον τῶν νεωρίων, τότε δὲ κώμη ὑπῆρχε· τὰ δὲ κύκλῳ τῆς κώμης βουκόλοις παρέδοσαν, δυναμένοις καὶ αὐτοῖς κωλύειν τοὺς ἔξωθεν ἐπιόντας. ἐπελθὼν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρος, ἰδὼν τὴν εὐκαιρίαν, ἔγνω τειχίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι τὴν πόλιν· τῆς δ' ὕστερον ἐπηκολουθηκυίας εὐδαιμονίας τῇ πόλει μνημονεύουσί τι σημεῖον κατὰ τὴν ὑπογραφὴν τοῦ κτίσματος συμβάν· τῶν γὰρ ἀρχιτεκτόνων γῇ[1] λευκῇ διασημαινομένων τὴν τοῦ περιβόλου γραμμήν, ἐπιλιπούσης τῆς γῆς καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπιόντος, οἱ διοικηταὶ τῶν ἀλφίτων μέρος τῶν παρεσκευασμένων τοῖς ἐργάταις παρέσχον, δι' ὧν καὶ αἱ ὁδοὶ κατετμήθησαν εἰς πλείους·[2] τοῦτ' οὖν οἰωνίσθαι λέγονται[3] πρὸς ἀγαθοῦ γεγονός.[4]

7. Ἡ δ' εὐκαιρία πολύτροπος· ἀμφίκλυστόν τε γάρ ἐστι τὸ χωρίον δυσὶ πελάγεσι, τῷ μὲν[5]

[1] γῇ, Groskurd, for τῇ.
[2] εἰς πλείους, Tozer suspects as being a gloss.
[3] λέγεται *moz.* [4] γεγονότος *Dhi.*
[5] τῷ μὲν . . . τῷ δέ E, τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ other MSS.

[1] Literally, "white earth."
[2] According to Plutarch (*Alexander* 26), birds of all kinds settled on the place like clouds and ate up all the barley-

Aegyptians, being content with what they had and not wanting foreign imports at all, and being prejudiced against all who sailed the seas, and particularly against the Greeks (for owing to scarcity of land of their own the Greeks were ravagers and coveters of that of others), set a guard over this region and ordered it to keep away any who should approach; and they gave them as a place of abode Rhacotis, as it is called, which is now that part of the city of the Alexandrians which lies above the ship-houses, but was at that time a village; and they gave over the parts round about the village to herdsmen, who likewise were able to prevent the approach of outsiders. But when Alexander visited the place and saw the advantages of the site, he resolved to fortify the city on the harbour. Writers record, as a sign of the good fortune that has since attended the city, an incident which occurred at the time of tracing the lines of the foundation: When the architects were marking the lines of the enclosure with chalk,[1] the supply of chalk gave out; and when the king arrived, his stewards furnished a part of the barley-meal which had been prepared for the workmen, and by means of this the streets also, to a larger number than before, were laid out. This occurrence, then, they are said to have interpreted as a good omen.[2]

7. The advantages of the city's site are various; for, first, the place is washed by two seas, on the

meal with which the area had been marked out, so that Alexander was greatly disturbed at the omen; but the seers assured him that the omen was good. The barley-meal betokened an abundance of food (Ammianus Marcellinus 22. 16. 7).

C 793 ἀπὸ τῶν ἄρκτων τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ λεγομένῳ, τῷ δ' ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας τῷ τῆς λίμνης τῆς Μαρείας, ἣ καὶ Μαρεῶτις[1] λέγεται· πληροῖ δὲ ταύτην πολλαῖς διώρυξιν ὁ Νεῖλος, ἄνωθέν τε καὶ ἐκ πλαγίων, δι' ὧν τὰ εἰσκομιζόμενα πολλῷ πλείω τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐστίν, ὥσθ' ὁ λιμὴν ὁ λιμναῖος ὑπῆρχε πλουσιώτερος τοῦ θαλαττίου· ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκκομιζόμενα ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας πλείω τῶν εἰσκομιζομένων ἐστί· γνοίη δ' ἄν τις ἔν τε τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ τῇ Δικαιαρχίᾳ γενόμενος, ὁρῶν τὰς ὁλκάδας ἔν τε τῷ κατάπλῳ καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀναγωγαῖς, ὅσον βαρύτεραί τε καὶ κουφότεραι δεῦρο κἀκεῖσε πλέοιεν. πρὸς δὲ τῷ πλούτῳ τῶν καταγομένων ἑκατέρωσε εἴς τε τὸν κατὰ θάλατταν λιμένα καὶ εἰς τὸν λιμναῖον, καὶ τὸ εὐάερον ἄξιον σημειώσεώς ἐστιν· ὃ καὶ αὐτὸ συμβαίνει διὰ τὸ ἀμφίκλυστον καὶ τὸ εὔκαιρον τῆς ἀναβάσεως τοῦ Νείλου. αἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλαι πόλεις αἱ ἐπὶ λιμνῶν ἱδρυμέναι βαρεῖς καὶ πνιγώδεις ἔχουσι τοὺς ἀέρας ἐν τοῖς καύμασι τοῦ θέρους· ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖς χείλεσιν αἱ λίμναι τελματοῦνται διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἡλίων ἀναθυμίασιν· βορβορώδους οὖν ἀναφερομένης τοσαύτης ἰκμάδος, νοσώδης ὁ ἀὴρ ἔλκεται καὶ λοιμικῶν κατάρχει παθῶν· ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δὲ τοῦ θέρους ἀρχομένου πληρούμενος ὁ Νεῖλος πληροῖ καὶ τὴν λίμνην καὶ οὐδὲν ἐᾷ τελματῶδες τὸ τὴν ἀναφορὰν ποιῆσον[2] μοχθηράν· τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐτησίαι πνέουσιν ἐκ τῶν βορείων καὶ τοῦ τοσούτου πελάγους, ὥστε κάλλιστα τοῦ θέρους Ἀλεξανδρεῖς διάγουσιν.

[1] Μαρείας . . . Μαρεῶτις E, Μαρίας . . . Μαραιῶτις other MSS. [2] ποιῆσον *mo2*, ποιῆσαν other MSS.

north by the Aegyptian Sea, as it is called, and on the south by Lake Mareia, also called Mareotis. This is filled by many canals from the Nile, both from above and on the sides, and through these canals the imports are much larger than those from the sea, so that the harbour on the lake was in fact richer than that on the sea; and here the exports from Alexandria also are larger than the imports; and anyone might judge, if he were at either Alexandria or Dicaearchia[1] and saw the merchant vessels both at their arrival and at their departure, how much heavier or lighter they sailed thither or therefrom. And in addition to the great value of the things brought down from both directions, both into the harbour on the sea and into that on the lake, the salubrity of the air is also worthy of remark. And this likewise results from the fact that the land is washed by water on both sides and because of the timeliness of the Nile's risings; for the other cities that are situated on lakes have heavy and stifling air in the heats of summer, because the lakes then become marshy along their edges because of the evaporation caused by the sun's rays, and, accordingly, when so much filth-laden moisture rises, the air inhaled is noisome and starts pestilential diseases, whereas at Alexandria, at the beginning of summer, the Nile, being full, fills the lake also, and leaves no marshy matter to corrupt the rising vapours. At that time, also, the Etesian winds blow from the north and from a vast sea,[2] so that the Alexandrians pass their time most pleasantly in summer.

[1] Now Puteoli.

[2] The Aegyptian monsoons, here called the "Etesian" (*i.e.* "Annual") winds, blow from the north-west all summer.

8. Ἔστι δὲ χλαμυδοειδὲς τὸ σχῆμα τοῦ ἐδάφους τῆς πόλεως· οὗ τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ μῆκος πλευρά ἐστι τὰ ἀμφίκλυστα, ὅσον τριάκοντα σταδίων ἔχοντα διάμετρον, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ πλάτος οἱ ἰσθμοί, ἑπτὰ ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἑκάτερος, σφιγγόμενος τῇ μὲν ὑπὸ θαλάττης, τῇ δ' ὑπὸ τῆς λίμνης. ἅπασα μὲν ὁδοῖς κατατέτμηται ἱππηλάτοις καὶ ἁρματηλάτοις, δυσὶ δὲ πλατυτάταις, ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ πλέθρον ἀναπεπταμέναις, αἳ δὴ δίχα καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνουσιν ἀλλήλας. ἔχει δ' ἡ πόλις τεμένη τε κοινὰ κάλλιστα καὶ τὰ βασίλεια, τέταρτον ἢ καὶ τρίτον τοῦ παντὸς περιβόλου μέρος· τῶν γὰρ βασιλέων ἕκαστος ὥσπερ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀναθήμασι προσεφιλοκάλει τινὰ κόσμον, οὕτω καὶ οἴκησιν ἰδίᾳ

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[1] According to Plutarch (5. 11), the shape was like that of a *Macedonian* chlamys, or military cloak; and the plan was designed by "Diochares" (probably an error for "Deinocrates"). Likewise, "the inhabited world is chlamys-shaped" (see Vol. I, p. 435 and footnote 3). See Tarbell, *Classical Philology*, I, p. 283, for a discussion of this passage as bearing on the shape of the chlamys.

[2] Strabo is thinking apparently of a line drawn from the centre of the skirt of the chlamys, which was circular, to the centre of the collar.

[3] According to Philo (*In Flaccum* 973 A) the city was divided into five sections, which were designated as Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon. Beta apparently comprised the palaces, including the Museum, the Sema and many other buildings; Delta, the Jewish quarter (Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* 2. 8); but the sites of the three others are doubtful. On the dimensions of the city, cp. Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* 2. 16. 4 (30 × 10 stadia); Philo, *In Flaccum* 757 (10 stadia in breadth); Stephanus Byzantinus, *s.v.* Ἀλεξάνδρεια (34 × 8,

8. The shape of the area of the city is like a chlamys;[1] the long sides of it are those that are washed by the two waters, having a diameter[2] of about thirty stadia, and the short sides are the isthmuses, each being seven or eight stadia wide and pinched in on one side by the sea and on the other by the lake.[3] The city as a whole is intersected by streets practicable for horse-riding and chariot-driving, and by two that are very broad, extending to more than a plethrum in breadth, which cut one another into two sections and at right angles.[4] And the city contains most beautiful public precincts and also the royal palaces, which constitute one-fourth or even one-third of the whole circuit of the city; for just as each of the kings, from love of splendour, was wont to add some adornment to the public monuments, so also he would invest himself at his own expense with a residence, in addition to those

and 110 in circuit); Pliny 5. 10 (15 miles in circuit); and Diodorus Siculus 17. 59 (40 in breadth), who obviously means by "breadth" what others call "length," and seems to include suburban districts on east and west.

[4] The main longitudinal street ran straight through from the "Canobic Gate," or "Gate of the Sun," on the east to the "Gate of the Moon" on the west. Its site has been identified in part with that of the present Rosetta Street (see A. M. de Zogher, *Études sur L'Ancienne Alexandrie*, p. 11); but Dr. Botti (cited by Zogher) takes a different view. "The most important of the latitudinal streets was that of the Sema, which had on its right the tomb of Alexander the Great, and, on its left, very probably the Museum. Then it crossed the Canobic avenue, passed the Adrianum and Caesareum on the right, the temple of Isis-Plousia and the Emporium on the left, and ends on the quay of the great maritime port and the place of embarkation, near the two obelisks" (Neroutsos-Bey, quoted by Zogher, p. 15). See Map at end of volume.

περιεβάλλετο πρὸς ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις, ὥστε νῦν τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ,

ἐξ ἑτέρων ἕτερ' ἐστίν·

ἅπαντα μέντοι συναφῆ καὶ ἀλλήλοις καὶ τῷ λιμένι, καὶ ὅσα ἔξω αὐτοῦ. τῶν δὲ βασιλείων μέρος ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Μουσεῖον, ἔχον περίπατον καὶ
C 794 ἐξέδραν καὶ οἶκον μέγαν, ἐν ᾧ τὸ συσσίτιον τῶν μετεχόντων τοῦ Μουσείου φιλολόγων ἀνδρῶν. ἔστι δὲ τῇ συνόδῳ ταύτῃ καὶ χρήματα κοινὰ καὶ ἱερεὺς ὁ ἐπὶ[1] τῷ Μουσείῳ, τεταγμένος τότε μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν βασιλέων, νῦν δ' ὑπὸ Καίσαρος. μέρος δὲ τῶν βασιλείων ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Σῆμα,[2] ὃ περίβολος ἦν, ἐν ᾧ αἱ τῶν βασιλέων ταφαὶ καὶ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρου· ἔφθη γὰρ τὸ σῶμα ἀφελόμενος Περδίκκαν ὁ τοῦ Λάγου Πτολεμαῖος, κατακομίζοντα ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλῶνος καὶ ἐκτρεπόμενον ταύτῃ κατὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ ἐξιδιασμὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου·

[1] ὑπό *Dhi.*

[2] Σῆμα, Tzschucke, for Σῶμα; so later editors.

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[1] *Odyssey*, 17. 266 (concerning the palace of Odysseus).

[2] *i.e.* on the promontory called Lochias (see § 9 following).

[3] Cp. the structure described by Vitruvius, *De Architectura* (5. 11. 2): "Spacious exedras within three porticoes with seats, where philosophers, rhetoricians and all others who take delight in studies can engage in disputation." Suidas (*s.v.* ἐξέδρα) seems to make the Exedra a building distinct from the Museum: "They live near the Museum and the Exedra."

[4] *i.e.* "Tomb." However, the MSS. (see critical note) read *Soma*, *i.e.* "Body." And so does the Greek version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes (C. Müller, Didot Edition, *Scriptores Rerum Alexandri Magni* III. 3. 4): "And Ptolemy made a tomb in the holy place called 'Body of Alexander,' and there he laid the body, or remains, of Alexander"; but

already built, so that now, to quote the words of the poet,[1] "there is building upon building." All, however, are connected with one another and the harbour, even those that lie outside[2] the harbour. The Museum is also a part of the royal palaces; it has a public walk, an Exedra with seats, and a large house,[3] in which is the common mess-hall of the men of learning who share the Museum. This group of men not only hold property in common, but also have a priest in charge of the Museum, who formerly was appointed by the kings, but is now appointed by Caesar. The Sema also,[4] as it is called, is a part of the royal palaces. This was the enclosure which contained the burial-places of the kings and that of Alexander; for Ptolemy,[5] the son of Lagus, forestalled Perdiccas by taking the body away from him when he was bringing it down from Babylon and was turning aside towards Aegypt, moved by greed and a desire to make that country his own.[6] Further-

the Syrian version (*Alexander the Great*, trans. by E. A. W. Budge, p. 142) reads: "and they call that place 'The tomb of Alexander' unto this day." But more important is the statement of Zenobius (*Proverbia* III, 94): "Ptolemy (Philopator) built in the middle of the city a *mnema* (μνῆμα οἰκοδομήσας), which is now called the *Sema*, and he laid there all his forefathers together with his mother, and also Alexander the Macedonian."

[5] Ptolemy Soter.

[6] The accounts vary. According to Diodorus Siculus (18. 26–28), Arrhidaeus spent two years making elaborate preparations for the removal of Alexander's body; and Ptolemy I went as far as Syria to meet him, and thence took the body to Aegypt for burial. Pausanias (1. 6. 3, 1. 7. 1) says that Ptolemy I buried it at Memphis and Ptolemy II transferred it to Alexandria. The Pseudo-Callisthenes (*l.c.*) says that the Macedonians were at first determined to take the body back to Macedonia, but later, upon consulting the

καὶ δὴ καὶ ἀπώλετο διαφθαρεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐπελθόντος τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ κατακλείσαντος αὐτὸν ἐν νήσῳ ἐρήμῃ· ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν ἀπέθανεν ἐμπεριπαρεὶς[1] ταῖς σαρίσσαις, ἐπελθόντων ἐπ' αὐτὸν[2] τῶν στρατιωτῶν, σὺν αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς, Ἀριδαῖός τε καὶ τὰ παιδία τὰ Ἀλεξάνδρου, καὶ ἡ γυνὴ Ῥωξάνη ἀπῆραν εἰς Μακεδονίαν· τὸ δὲ σῶμα τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου κομίσας ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἐκήδευσεν ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, ὅπου νῦν ἔτι κεῖται· οὐ μὴν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πυέλῳ· ὑαλίνη γὰρ αὕτη, ἐκεῖνος δ' ἐν χρυσῇ κατέθηκεν· ἐσύλησε δ' αὐτὴν[3] ὁ Κόκκης καὶ Παρείσακτος ἐπικληθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος, ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἐπελθὼν καὶ ἐκπεσὼν εὐθύς, ὥστ' ἀνόνητα αὐτῷ τὰ σῦλα γενέσθαι.

9. Ἔστι δ' ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι κατὰ μὲν τὸν εἴσπλουν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἡ νῆσος καὶ ὁ πύργος ὁ Φάρος, κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἑτέραν χεῖρα αἵ τε χοιράδες καὶ ἡ

[1] περιπαρείς Corais. [2] ἐπ' αὐτῷ στρατιωτῶν Dhi.
[3] αὐτήν Emoz, αὐτόν other MSS.

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oracle of the Babylonian Zeus, all agreed that "Philip Ptolemy" (surely an error for "Philip Arrhidaeus," the immediate successor of Alexander, or for "Ptolemy I") should take it from Babylon to Aegypt and bury it at Memphis; and that he took the body to Memphis, but, by order of the chief priest of the temple there, immediately took it to Alexandria. There, according to Diodorus Siculus (*l.c.*), Ptolemy devised a sacred precinct (τέμενος), which in size and construction was worthy of Alexander's glory. When Augustus was in Alexandria, he saw the body, having had the coffin and body brought forth from its shrine, *penetrali* (Suetonius, *Augustus* 18); and "he not only saw the body, but touched it, whereupon, it is said, a piece of nose broke off" (Dio Cassius 51. 16).

[1] Perdiccas first attacked Ptolemy on the Pelusiac branch of the Nile "not far from a fortress called 'Camel's Wall,'"

more, Perdiccas lost his life, having been slain by his soldiers at the time when Ptolemy attacked him and hemmed him up in a desert island.[1] So Perdiccas was killed, having been transfixed by his soldiers' sarissae[2] when they attacked him; but the kings who were with him, both Aridaeus[3] and the children of Alexander, and also Rhoxanê, Alexander's wife, departed for Macedonia; and the body of Alexander was carried off by Ptolemy and given sepulture in Alexandria, where it still now lies—not, however, in the same sarcophagus as before, for the present one is made of glass,[4] whereas the one wherein Ptolemy laid it was made of gold. The latter was plundered by the Ptolemy nicknamed "Cocces"[5] and "Pareisactus,"[6] who came over from Syria but was immediately[7] expelled, so that his plunder proved unprofitable to him.

9. In the Great Harbour at the entrance, on the right hand, are the island and the tower Pharos, and on the other hand are the reefs and also the

where he was unsuccessful; and then later near Memphis, where his soldiers mutinied (Diodorus Siculus 18. 33 ff.).

[2] Long Macedonian pikes.

[3] Also spelled Arrhidaeus.

[4] Or, possibly, "alabaster." Cp. the *so-called* "Sarcophagus of Alexander" found at Sidon and now at the Ottoman Museum in Constantinople.

[5] *i.e.* "scarlet."

[6] Literally, "Pareisactus" means "one who has been brought in (*i.e.* upon the throne) privily," *i.e.* "usurper." But scholars take the word to mean "Illegitimate" (*i.e.* "Pretender") in this passage and identify this Ptolemy with Ptolemy XI (so Tozer, *Selections*, p. 350).

[7] This must mean "immediately" after his violation of the tomb, for Ptolemy XI mounted the throne in 80 B.C. and, so far as is known, he was never expelled till 58 B.C.

Λοχιὰς ἄκρα, ἔχουσα βασίλειον. εἰσπλεύσαντι δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἐστι συνεχῆ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λοχιάδι τὰ ἐνδοτέρω βασίλεια, πολλὰς καὶ ποικίλας ἔχοντα διαίτας καὶ ἄλση· τούτοις δ' ὑπόκειται ὅ τε ὀρυκτὸς λιμὴν καὶ κρυπτός,[1] ἴδιος τῶν βασιλέων, καὶ ἡ Ἀντίρροδος, νησίον προκείμενον τοῦ ὀρυκτοῦ λιμένος, βασίλειον ἅμα καὶ λιμένιον ἔχον· ἐκάλεσαν δ' οὕτως, ὡς ἂν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ἐναμίλλον. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τούτου τὸ θέατρον· εἶτα τὸ Ποσείδιον, ἀγκών τις ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐμπορίου καλουμένου προπεπτωκώς, ἔχων ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος· ᾧ προσθεὶς χῶμα Ἀντώνιος ἔτι μᾶλλον προνεῦον εἰς μέσον τὸν λιμένα ἐπὶ τῷ ἄκρῳ κατεσκεύασε δίαιταν βασιλικήν, ἣν Τιμώνιον προσηγόρευσε. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξε τὸ τελευταῖον, ἡνίκα προλειφθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀκτίῳ κακοπραγίαν, Τιμώνειον[2] αὑτῷ κρίνας τὸν λοιπὸν βίον, ὃν διάξειν ἔμελλεν ἔρημος τῶν τοσούτων φίλων. εἶτα τὸ Καισάριον καὶ τὸ Ἐμπόριον καὶ αἱ[3] ἀποστάσεις· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰ νεώρια μέχρι τοῦ ἑπτασταδίου. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ τὸν μέγαν λιμένα.

10. Ἑξῆς δ' Εὐνόστου λιμὴν μετὰ τὸ ἑπτα-
C 795 στάδιον· καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτου ὁ ὀρυκτός, ὃν καὶ Κιβωτὸν καλοῦσιν, ἔχων καὶ αὐτὸς νεώρια. ἐνδοτέρω δὲ τούτου διῶρυξ πλωτὴ μέχρι τῆς λίμνης

[1] κρυπτός, the reading of all MSS., Jones restores, for κλειστός, Corais and the later editors.

[2] Τιμώνειον E, Τιμώνιον other MSS.

[3] αἱ, Corais inserts ; καὶ ἀποστάσεις E.

[1] Cp. § 6 above. [2] 31 B.C.

promontory Lochias, with a royal palace upon it; and on sailing into the harbour one comes, on the left, to the inner royal palaces, which are continuous with those on Lochias and have groves and numerous lodges painted in various colours. Below these lies the harbour that was dug by the hand of man and is hidden from view,[1] the private property of the kings, as also Antirrhodos, an isle lying off the artificial harbour, which has both a royal palace and a small harbour. They so called it as being a rival of Rhodes. Above the artificial harbour lies the theatre; then the Poseidium—an elbow, as it were, projecting from the Emporium, as it is called, and containing a temple of Poseidon. To this elbow of land Antony added a mole projecting still farther, into the middle of a harbour, and on the extremity of it built a royal lodge which he called Timonium. This was his last act, when, forsaken by his friends, he sailed away to Alexandria after his misfortune at Actium,[2] having chosen to live the life of a Timon[3] the rest of his days, which he intended to spend in solitude from all those friends.[4] Then one comes to the Caesarium and the Emporium and the warehouses; and after these to the ship-houses, which extend as far as the Heptastadium. So much for the Great Harbour and its surroundings.

10. Next, after the Heptastadium, one comes to the Harbour of Eunostus, and, above this, to the artificial harbour, which is also called Cibotus; it too has ship-houses. Farther in there is a navigable

[3] Timon the Athenian was nicknamed the "Misanthrope." Antony, like Timon, felt that he himself also had been wronged and treated with ingratitude, and therefore hated all men (Plutarch, *Antony* 69).

[4] He slew himself in 30 B.C.

τεταμένη τῆς Μαρεώτιδος.[1] ἔξω μὲν οὖν τῆς διώρυγος μικρὸν ἔτι λείπεται τῆς πόλεως· εἶθ' ἡ Νεκρόπολις[2] τὸ προάστειον, ἐν ᾧ κῆποί τε πολλοὶ καὶ ταφαὶ καὶ καταγωγαὶ πρὸς τὰς ταριχείας τῶν νεκρῶν ἐπιτήδειαι. ἐντὸς δὲ τῆς διώρυγος τό τε Σαράπιον καὶ ἄλλα τεμένη ἀρχαῖα ἐκλελειμμένα πως διὰ τὴν τῶν νέων[3] κατασκευὴν τῶν ἐν Νικοπόλει· καὶ γὰρ ἀμφιθέατρον καὶ στάδιον καὶ οἱ πεντετηρικοὶ ἀγῶνες ἐκεῖ συντελοῦνται· τὰ δὲ παλαιὰ ὠλιγώρηται. συλλήβδην δ' εἰπεῖν ἡ πόλις μεστή ἐστιν ἀναθημάτων καὶ ἱερῶν· κάλλιστον δὲ τὸ γυμνάσιον, μείζους ἢ σταδιαίας ἔχον τὰς στοάς. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ τό τε[4] δικαστήριον καὶ τὰ ἄλση. ἔστι δὲ καὶ Πάνειον, ὕψος τι χειροποίητον στροβιλοειδὲς ἐμφερὲς ὄχθῳ πετρώδει διὰ κοχλίου τὴν ἀνάβασιν ἔχον· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς ἔστιν ἀπιδεῖν ὅλην τὴν πόλιν ὑποκειμένην αὐτῷ πανταχόθεν. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Νεκροπόλεως ἡ ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκος πλατεῖα διατείνει παρὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον μέχρι τῆς πύλης τῆς Κανωβικῆς· εἶθ' Ἱππόδρομος καλούμενός ἐστι καὶ αἱ παρακείμεναι[5] ἄλλαι μέχρι τῆς διώρυγος τῆς Κανωβικῆς. διὰ

[1] Μαρεώτ.δος E, Μαραιώτιδος other MSS.
[2] Emoz read καὶ after Νεκρόπολις.
[3] νέων, Groskurd, for νεκρῶν s, νεῶν other MSS.
[4] στοάς. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ τό τε, Corais, for στοὰς ἐν μέσῳ. τὸ δέ.
[5] D (?) and the editors before Kramer add αἱ before ἄλλαι. Kramer conj. that κατοικίαι, or some word of similar meaning, has fallen out after ἄλλαι. Meineke conj. καλιαί ("wooden dwellings"), Vogel ἅλαι ("salt-works"), for ἄλλαι.

[1] Cp. the Nicopolis near Actium, and its sacred precinct, and its quinquennial games (7. 7. 6 and footnote 1).
[2] Of the *city*, not the *gymnasium*.

canal, which extends to Lake Mareotis. Now outside the canal there is still left only a small part of the city; and then one comes to the suburb Necropolis, in which are many gardens and graves and halting-places fitted up for the embalming of corpses, and, inside the canal, both to the Sarapium and to other sacred precincts of ancient times, which are now almost abandoned on account of the construction of the new buildings at Nicopolis; for instance, there are an amphitheatre and a stadium at Nicopolis, and the quinquennial games are celebrated there;[1] but the ancient buildings have fallen into neglect. In short, the city is full of public and sacred structures; but the most beautiful is the Gymnasium, which has porticoes more than a stadium in length. And in the middle[2] are both the court of justice and the groves. Here, too, is the Paneium,[3] a "height," as it were, which was made by the hand of man; it has the shape of a fir-cone, resembles a rocky hill, and is ascended by a spiral road; and from the summit one can see the whole of the city lying below it on all sides. The broad street that runs lengthwise[4] extends from Necropolis past the Gymnasium to the Canobic Gate; and then one comes to the Hippodrome, as it is called, and to the other (streets?)[5] that lie parallel, extending as far as the Canobic

[3] Sanctuary of Pan.

[4] See § 8 above.

[5] Both the text and the interpretation are doubtful. *ὁδοί* ("streets") is not found in the MSS.; but, although it is the *natural* word to supply, just as *ὁδός must* be supplied above with *πλατεῖα* ("broad"), it hardly suits the context, as Kramer, who conjectures *κατοικίαι* ("settlements"), insists. Vogel (see critical note) simply emends *ἄλλαι* ("other") to *ἅλαι* ("salt-works").

δὲ τοῦ Ἱπποδρόμου διελθόντι ἡ Νικόπολίς ἐστιν, ἔχουσα κατοικίαν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ πόλεως οὐκ ἐλάττω· τριάκοντα δέ εἰσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας στάδιοι. τοῦτον δὲ ἐτίμησεν ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ τὸν τόπον, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα ἐνίκα τῇ μάχῃ τοὺς ἐπεξιόντας ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ Ἀντωνίου· καὶ λαβὼν ἐξ ἐφόδου τὴν πόλιν ἠνάγκασε τὸν μὲν Ἀντώνιον ἑαυτὸν διαχειρίσασθαι, τὴν δὲ Κλεοπάτραν ζῶσαν ἐλθεῖν εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν· μικρὸν δ' ὕστερον κἀκείνη ἑαυτὴν ἐν τῇ φρουρᾷ διεχειρίσατο λάθρα δήγματι ἀσπίδος ἢ φαρμάκῳ ἐπιχρίστῳ (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως), καὶ συνέβη καταλυθῆναι τὴν τῶν Λαγιδῶν ἀρχήν, πολλὰ συμμείνασαν ἔτη.

11. Πτολεμαῖος γὰρ ὁ Λάγου διεδέξατο Ἀλέξανδρον, ἐκεῖνον δὲ ὁ Φιλάδελφος, τοῦτον δὲ ὁ Εὐεργέτης, εἶθ' ὁ Φιλοπάτωρ ὁ τῆς Ἀγαθοκλείας, εἶθ' ὁ Ἐπιφανής, εἶθ' ὁ Φιλομήτωρ, παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἀεὶ διαδεχόμενος· τοῦτο δ' ἀδελφὸς διεδέξατο ὁ δεύτερος Εὐεργέτης, ὃν καὶ Φύσκωνα προσαγορεύουσι, τοῦτον δ' ὁ Λάθουρος ἐπικληθεὶς
C 796 Πτολεμαῖος, τοῦτον δ' ὁ Αὐλητὴς ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς, ὅσπερ ἦν τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατήρ. ἅπαντες μὲν οὖν οἱ μετὰ τὸν τρίτον Πτολεμαῖον ὑπὸ τρυφῆς διεφθαρμένοι χεῖρον ἐπολιτεύσαντο, χείριστα δ' ὁ τέταρτος καὶ ἕβδομος καὶ ὁ ὕστατος, ὁ Αὐλητής· ὃς χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης ἀσελγείας χορευλεῖν[1] ἤσκησε,

[1] χορευλεῖν E, χοραύλην other MSS.

[1] Josephus (*Bell. Jud.* 4. 11. 5) says "twenty."
[2] Cp. Plutarch, *Antony* 86.

canal. Having passed through the Hippodrome, one comes to Nicopolis, which has a settlement on the sea no smaller than a city. It is thirty [1] stadia distant from Alexandria. Augustus Caesar honoured this place because it was here that he conquered in battle those who came out against him with Antony; and when he had taken the city at the first onset, he forced Antony to put himself to death and Cleopatra to come into his power alive; but a little later she too put herself to death secretly, while in prison, by the bite of an asp or (for two accounts are given) by applying a poisonous ointment; [2] and the result was that the empire of the sons of Lagus, which had endured for many years, was dissolved.

11. For Ptolemy the son of Lagus succeeded Alexander; and he in turn was succeeded by Philadelphus, and he by Euergetes, and then he by Philopator the son of Agathocleia, and then he by Epiphanes, and then he by Philometor, a son always succeeding a father; but Philometor was succeeded by a brother, the second Euergetes, who is also called Physcon, and he by the Ptolemy nicknamed Lathurus,[3] and he by Auletes of our own time, who was the father of Cleopatra. Now all the kings after the third Ptolemy, being corrupted by luxurious living, have administered the affairs of government badly, but worst of all the fourth, seventh, and the last, Auletes, who, apart from his general licentiousness, practised the accompaniment of choruses with

[3] *i.e.* Ptolemy VII. Strabo here skips Ptolemy IX (Alexander I) and Ptolemy X (Alexander II), who apparently had no place in the official list of legitimate kings (cp. Letronne edition, note *ad loc.*).

καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ γε[1] ἐσεμνύνετο[2] τοσοῦτον, ὥστ' οὐκ ὤκνει συντελεῖν ἀγῶνας ἐν τοῖς βασιλείοις, εἰς οὓς παρῄει διαμιλλησόμενος τοῖς ἀνταγωνισταῖς. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἐξέβαλον, τριῶν δ' αὐτῷ θυγατέρων οὐσῶν, ὧν μία γνησία ἡ πρεσβυτάτη, ταύτην ἀνέδειξαν βασίλισσαν· οἱ υἱοὶ δ' αὐτοῦ δύο νήπιοι τῆς τότε χρείας ἐξέπιπτον τελέως. τῇ δὲ κατασταθείσῃ μετεπέμψαντο ἄνδρα ἐκ τῆς Συρίας Κυβιοσάκτην[3] τινά, προσποιησάμενον τοῦ γένους εἶναι τῶν Συριακῶν βασιλέων· τοῦτον μὲν οὖν ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ἀπεστραγγάλισεν ἡ βασίλισσα, οὐ φέρουσα τὸ βάναυσον καὶ τὸ ἀνελεύθερον. ἦκε δ' ἀντ' ἐκείνου προσποιησάμενος καὶ αὐτὸς εἶναι Μιθριδάτου υἱὸς τοῦ Εὐπάτορος Ἀρχέλαος, ὃς ἦν μὲν Ἀρχελάου υἱὸς τοῦ πρὸς Σύλλαν διαπολεμήσαντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τιμηθέντος ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, πάππος δὲ τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Καππαδόκων ὑστάτου καθ' ἡμᾶς, ἱερεὺς δὲ τῶν ἐν Πόντῳ Κομάνων. Γαβινίῳ δὲ τότε συνδιέτριψεν ὡς συστρατεύσων ἐπὶ Παρθυαίους, λαθὼν δὲ τοῦτον κομίζεται διά τινων εἰς τὴν βασίλισσαν καὶ ἀναδείκνυται βασιλεύς. ἐν τούτῳ τὸν Αὐλητὴν ἀφικόμενον εἰς Ῥώμην δεξάμενος Πομπήιος Μάγνος συνίστησι τῇ συγ-

[1] γε, Corais, for δέ. [2] *Cx* have ἐπί before τοσοῦτον.
[3] Κυβισάκτην C.

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[1] Hence "Auletes" ("Flute-player").

[2] According to Dio Cassius (39. 13), this was Berenicê (IV). She reigned with her mother Cleopatra Tryphaena for one year (58–57 B.C.) and then alone for one year.

[3] Later, Ptolemy XII and XIII.

[4] A nickname, "Salt-fish Dealer." Dio Cassius (39. 57) says, "a certain Seleucus."

the flute,[1] and upon this he prided himself so much that he would not hesitate to celebrate contests in the royal palace, and at these contests would come forward to vie with the opposing contestants. He, however, was banished by the Alexandrians; and since he had three daughters, of whom one, the eldest, was legitimate, they proclaimed her queen;[2] but his two sons,[3] who were infants, were completely excluded from service at the time. When she had been established on the throne, they sent after a husband for her from Syria, a certain Cybiosactes,[4] who had pretended that he belonged to the family of the Syrian kings. Now the queen had this man strangled to death within a few days, being unable to bear his coarseness and vulgarity; but in his place came a man who likewise had pretended that he was a son of Mithridates Eupator —I mean Archelaüs, who was son of the Archelaüs who carried on war against Sulla and afterwards was honoured by the Romans, and was grandfather of the man who was last to reign as king over the Cappadocians in our time,[5] and was priest of Comana in Pontus.[6] At that time he had been tarrying with Gabinius,[7] in the hope of joining with him on an expedition against the Parthians, but without the knowledge of Gabinius he was brought by certain agents to the queen and proclaimed king.[8] In the meantime Pompey the Great, having received Auletes, who had arrived at Rome, recommended

[5] 12. 1. 2.
[6] On this Archelaüs, see 12. 3. 34.
[7] Proconsul of Syria, 57 B.C.
[8] He reigned only six months, being slain in battle by Gabinius (12. 3. 34).

κλήτῳ καὶ διαπράττεται κάθοδον μὲν τούτῳ, τῶν δὲ πρέσβεων τῶν πλείστων, ἑκατὸν ὄντων, ὄλεθρον τῶν καταπρεσβευσάντων αὐτοῦ· τούτων δ' ἦν καὶ Δίων ὁ Ἀκαδημαϊκός, ἀρχιπρεσβευτὴς γεγονώς. καταχθεὶς οὖν ὑπὸ Γαβινίου Πτολεμαῖος τόν τε Ἀρχέλαον ἀναιρεῖ καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα, χρόνον δ' οὐ πολὺν τῇ βασιλείᾳ προσθεὶς τελευτᾷ νόσῳ, καταλιπὼν δύο μὲν υἱεῖς, δύο δὲ θυγατέρας, πρεσβυτάτην δὲ Κλεοπάτραν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἀπέδειξαν βασιλέας τόν τε πρεσβύτερον τῶν παίδων καὶ τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, οἱ δὲ συνόντες τῷ παιδὶ καταστασιάσαντες ἐξέβαλον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ τῆς ἀδελφῆς εἰς τὴν Συρίαν. ἐν τούτῳ Πομπήιος Μάγνος ἦκε φεύγων ἐκ Παλαιφαρσάλου πρὸς τὸ Πηλούσιον καὶ τὸ Κάσιον[1] ὄρος. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν δολοφονοῦσιν οἱ μετὰ τοῦ βασιλέως, ἐπελθὼν δὲ Καῖσαρ τόν τε μειρακίσκον διαφθείρει καὶ καθίστησι τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασίλισσαν τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, μεταπεμψάμενος ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς· συμβασιλεύειν δ' ἀπέδειξε τὸν λοιπὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῇ, νέον παντελῶς ὄντα.
C 797 μετὰ δὲ τὴν Καίσαρος τελευτὴν καὶ τὰ ἐν Φιλίπποις διαβὰς Ἀντώνιος εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐξετίμησεν ἐπὶ πλέον τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, ὥστε καὶ γυναῖκα ἔκρινε καὶ ἐτεκνοποιήσατο ἐξ αὐτῆς, τόν τε Ἀκτιακὸν πόλεμον συνήρατο ἐκείνῃ καὶ συνέφυγε· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐπακολουθήσας ὁ Σεβαστὸς Καῖσαρ ἀμφοτέρους κατέλυσε καὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔπαυσε παροινουμένην.

[1] Κάσιον Dhx, κάσσιον other MSS.

[1] So Dio Cassius (39. 13).

him to the Senate and effected, not only his restoration, but also the death of most of the ambassadors, one hundred in number, who had undertaken the embassy against him,[1] and among these was Dion the academic philosopher, who had been made chief ambassador. Accordingly, on being restored by Gabinius, Ptolemy slew both Archelaüs and his own daughter. But before he had added much time to his reign, he died of disease, leaving behind two sons and also two daughters, the eldest daughter being Cleopatra.[2] Now the Alexandrians proclaimed as sovereigns both the elder of the boys and Cleopatra; but the associates of the boy caused an uprising and banished Cleopatra, and she set sail with her sister to Syria. In the meantime Pompey the Great had come in flight from Palaepharsalus to Pelusium and Mt. Casius. Now Pompey was treacherously slain by the king's party, but when Caesar arrived he put the lad to death, and, having summoned Cleopatra from exile, established her as queen of Aegypt; and he appointed her remaining brother to reign as king with her, although he was exceedingly young. After the death of Caesar and the battle of Philippi,[3] Antony crossed over to Asia and held Cleopatra in such extraordinary honour that he chose her as wife and had children by her; and he undertook the battle at Actium with her and fled with her; and after this Augustus Caesar pursued them, destroyed both, and put an end to Aegypt's being ruled with drunken violence.

[2] The famous Cleopatra. [3] 42 B.C.

12. Ἐπαρχία δὲ νῦν ἐστι, φόρους μὲν τελοῦσα ἀξιολόγους, ὑπὸ σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν διοικουμένη τῶν πεμπομένων ἐπάρχων ἀεί. ὁ μὲν οὖν πεμφθεὶς τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως ἔχει τάξιν· ὑπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἐστὶν ὁ δικαιοδότης, ὁ τῶν πολλῶν κρίσεων κύριος· ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ προσαγορευόμενος ἰδιόλογος,[1] ὃς τῶν ἀδεσπότων καὶ τῶν εἰς Καίσαρα πίπτειν ὀφειλόντων ἐξεταστής ἐστι· παρέπονται δὲ τούτοις ἀπελεύθεροι Καίσαρος καὶ οἰκονόμοι, μείζω καὶ ἐλάττω πεπιστευμένοι πράγματα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ στρατιωτικοῦ τρία τάγματα, ὧν τὸ ἓν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἵδρυται, τἆλλα δ' ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ· χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἐννέα μέν εἰσι σπεῖραι Ῥωμαίων, τρεῖς μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει, τρεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων τῆς Αἰθιοπίας ἐν Συήνῃ, φρουρὰ τοῖς τόποις, τρεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἄλλην χώραν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἱππαρχίαι τρεῖς ὁμοίως διατεταγμέναι κατὰ τοὺς ἐπικαιρίους τόπους. τῶν δ' ἐπιχωρίων ἀρχόντων κατὰ πόλιν μὲν ὅ τε ἐξηγητής ἐστι, πορφύραν ἀμπεχόμενος καὶ ἔχων πατρίους τιμὰς καὶ ἐπιμέλειαν τῶν τῇ πόλει χρησίμων, καὶ ὁ ὑπομνηματογράφος καὶ ὁ ἀρχιδικαστής, τέταρτος δὲ ὁ νυκτερινὸς στρατηγός. ἦσαν μὲν οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν βασιλέων αὗται αἱ ἀρχαί, κακῶς δὲ πολιτευομένων τῶν βασιλέων ἠφανίζετο καὶ ἡ τῆς πόλεως εὐκαιρία διὰ τὴν ἀνομίαν. ὁ γοῦν Πολύβιος γεγονὼς ἐν τῇ πόλει βδελύττεται τὴν

[1] ἰδιόλογος, Corais, for κύριος λόγος *s*, ἴδιος λόγος other MSS.

[1] *e.g.* Strabo's friend Aelius Gallus (2. 5. 12).
[2] Juri dicendo praefectus.

12. Egypt is now a Province; and it not only pays considerable tribute, but also is governed by prudent men[1]—the praefects who are sent there from time to time. Now he who is sent has the rank of the king; and subordinate to him is the administrator of justice,[2] who has supreme authority over most of the law-suits; and another is the official called Idiologus,[3] who inquires into all properties that are without owners and that ought to fall to Caesar; and these are attended by freedmen of Caesar, as also by stewards, who are entrusted with affairs of more or less importance. There are also three legions of soldiers, one of which is stationed in the city and the others in the country; and apart from these there are nine Roman cohorts, three in the city, three on the borders of Aethiopia in Syenê, as a guard for that region, and three in the rest of the country. And there are also three bodies of cavalry, which likewise are assigned to the various critical points. Of the native officials in the city, one is the Interpreter,[4] who is clad in purple, has hereditary prerogatives, and has charge of the interests of the city; and another the Recorder;[5] and another the Chief Judge;[6] and the fourth the Night Commander.[7] Now these officers existed also in the time of the kings, but, since the kings were carrying on a bad government, the prosperity of the city was also vanishing on account of the prevailing lawlessness. At any rate, Polybius, who had visited the city, is disgusted with the state of

[3] A kind of "Special Agent," or "Procurator," of Caesar.

[4] Interpres.

[5] Scriba publicus.

[6] Judicum praefectus.

[7] Praetor nocturnus.

τότε κατάστασιν, καί φησι τρία γένη τὴν πόλιν οἰκεῖν, τό τε Λιγύπτιον καὶ[1] ἐπιχώριον φῦλον, ὀξὺ καὶ ἀπολιτικόν,[2] καὶ τὸ μισθοφορικόν, βαρὺ καὶ[3] πολὺ καὶ ἀνάγωγον· ἐξ ἔθους γὰρ παλαιοῦ ξένους ἔτρεφον τοὺς τὰ ὅπλα ἔχοντας, ἄρχειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἄρχεσθαι δεδιδαγμένους διὰ τὴν τῶν βασιλέων οὐδένειαν· τρίτον δ' ἦν γένος τὸ τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων, οὐδ' αὐτὸ εὐκρινῶς πολιτικὸν διὰ τὰς αὐτὰς αἰτίας, κρεῖττον δ' ἐκείνων ὅμως· καὶ γὰρ εἰ μιγάδες, Ἕλληνες ὅμως ἀνέκαθεν ἦσαν καὶ ἐμέμνηντο τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔθους. ἠφανισμένου δὲ καὶ τούτου τοῦ πλήθους, μάλιστα
C 798 ὑπὸ τοῦ Εὐεργέτου τοῦ Φύσκωνος, καθ' ὃν ἧκεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὁ Πολύβιος (καταστασιαζόμενος γὰρ ὁ Φύσκων πλεονάκις[4] τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐφίει τὰ πλήθη καὶ διέφθειρε), τοιούτων δή, φησίν, ὄντων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει, λοιπὸν ἦν τῷ ὄντι τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ·

Αἴγυπτόνδ' ἰέναι δολιχὴν ὁδὸν ἀργαλέην τε.

13. Τοιαῦτα δ' ἦν, εἰ μὴ[5] χείρω, καὶ τὰ τῶν ὕστερον βασιλέων.[6] Ῥωμαῖοι δ' εἰς δύναμιν, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ἐπηνώρθωσαν τὰ πολλά, τὴν μὲν πόλιν διατάξαντες ὡς εἶπον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν χώραν

[1] Except F, the MSS. read τό before ἐπιχώριον.
[2] Before πολιτικόν (MSS.) Tyrwhitt conj. οὐ; Kramer conj. ἀπολιτικόν; C. Müller ὀχλητικόν.
[3] The words βαρὺ καί are found only in C.
[4] πολλάκις *mss.*
[5] F has καί after μή.
[6] Except Fa, the MSS. have καί before Ῥωμαῖοι.

things then existing; and he says that three classes inhabited the city: first, the Aegyptian or native stock of people, who were quick-tempered and not[1] inclined to civic life; and, secondly, the mercenary class, who were severe and numerous and intractable (for by an ancient custom they would maintain foreign men-at-arms, who had been trained to rule rather than to be ruled, on account of the worthlessness of the kings); and, third, the tribe of the Alexandrians, who also were not distinctly inclined to civil life, and for the same reasons, but still they were better than those others,[2] for even though they were a mixed people, still they were Greeks by origin and mindful of the customs common to the Greeks. But after this mass of people had also been blotted out, chiefly by Euergetes Physcon, in whose time Polybius went to Alexandria (for, being opposed by factions, Physcon more often sent the masses against the soldiers and thus caused their destruction)—such being the state of affairs in the city, Polybius says, in very truth there remained for one, in the words of the poet, merely

"to go to Aegypt, a long and painful journey."[3]

13. Such, then, if not worse, was the state of affairs under the later kings also; but the Romans have, to the best of their ability, I might say, set most things right, having organised the city as I have said,[4] and having appointed throughout the

[1] The MSS. omit the negative ("not"), without which one would naturally interpret ὀξύ as meaning "acute" rather than "quick-tempered."

[2] *i.e.* the first class.

[3] *Odyssey* 4. 483.

[4] § 12 above.

ἐπιστρατήγους τινὰς καὶ νομάρχας καὶ ἐθνάρχας καλουμένους ἀποδείξαντες, πραγμάτων οὐ μεγάλων ἐπιστατεῖν ἠξιωμένους. τῆς δ' εὐκαιρίας τῆς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τὸ μέγιστόν ἐστιν, ὅτι τῆς Αἰγύπτου πάσης μόνος ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ τόπος πρὸς ἄμφω πεφυκὼς εὖ, τά τε ἐκ θαλάττης διὰ τὸ εὐλίμενον, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας, ὅτι πάντα εὐμαρῶς ὁ ποταμὸς πορθμεύει συνάγει τε εἰς τοιοῦτον χωρίον, ὅπερ μέγιστον ἐμπόριον τῆς οἰκουμένης ἐστί.

Τῆς μὲν οὖν πόλεως ταύτας ἄν τις λέγοι τὰς ἀρετάς· τῆς Αἰγύπτου δὲ τὰς προσόδους[1] ἔν τινι λόγῳ Κικέρων φράζει, φήσας κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν τῷ τῆς Κλεοπάτρας πατρὶ τῷ Αὐλητῇ προσφέρεσθαι φόρον ταλάντων μυρίων δισχιλίων πεντακοσίων. ὅπου οὖν ὁ κάκιστα καὶ ῥᾳθυμότατα τὴν βασιλείαν διοικῶν τοσαῦτα προσωδεύετο, τί χρὴ νομίσαι τὰ νῦν, διὰ τοσαύτης ἐπιμελείας οἰκονομούμενα καὶ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν ἐμποριῶν καὶ τῶν Τρωγλοδυτικῶν ἐπηυξημένων ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον; πρότερον μέν γε οὐδ' εἴκοσι πλοῖα ἐθάρρει τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον διαπερᾶν, ὥστε ἔξω τῶν στενῶν ὑπερκύπτειν, νῦν δὲ καὶ στόλοι μεγάλοι στέλλονται μέχρι τῆς Ἰνδικῆς καὶ τῶν ἄκρων τῶν Αἰθιοπικῶν, ἐξ ὧν ὁ πολυτιμότατος

[1] Except E, the MSS. have ἃς after προσόδους.

[1] Strabo seems not to have known that the office of Epistrategus was in existence as far back as 181 B.C. (Victor Martin, *Les Epistratèges*, pp. 11, 173, Geneva, 1911). But in the time of the Ptolemies only the Thebaïs had an Epistrategus (*l.c.* p. 22), and, as the title indicates, he was a Military Governor. The *several* Epistrategi appointed by the

country officials called Epistrategi [1] and Nomarchs [2] and Ethnarchs,[3] who were thought worthy to superintend affairs of no great importance. Among the happy advantages of the city, the greatest is the fact that this is the only place in all Aegypt which is by nature well situated with reference to both things—both to commerce by sea, on account of the good harbours, and to commerce by land, because the river easily conveys and brings together everything into a place so situated—the greatest emporium in the inhabited world.

Now one might call these the excellent attributes of the city; and as for the revenues of Aegypt, Cicero tells about them in a certain speech,[4] saying that a tribute of twelve thousand five hundred talents [5] was paid annually to Auletes, the father of Cleopatra. If, then, the man who administered the kingdom in the worst and most careless way obtained so large a revenue, what should one think of the present revenues, which are managed with so much diligence, and when the commerce with the Indians and the Troglodytes has been increased to so great an extent? In earlier times, at least, not so many as twenty vessels would dare to traverse the Arabian Gulf far enough to get a peep outside the straits, but at the present time even large fleets are despatched as far as India and the extremities of Aethiopia, from which the most valuable cargoes

Romans, however, were given only administrative power, being wholly deprived of military power (*l.c.* p. 57).

[2] "Rulers of Nomes" (on the "Nomes," see 17. 1. 3).

[3] Rulers of Tribes.

[4] No longer extant.

[5] Cp. Diodorus Siculus (17. 52), who says six thousand talents.

κομίζεται φόρτος εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον, κἀντεῦθεν πάλιν εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους ἐκπέμπεται τόπους· ὥστε τὰ τέλη διπλάσια συνάγεται, τὰ μὲν εἰσαγωγικά, τὰ δὲ ἐξαγωγικά· τῶν δὲ βαρυτίμων βαρέα καὶ τὰ τέλη. καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ μονοπωλίας ἔχει· μόνη γὰρ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρεια τῶν τοιούτων ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ ὑποδοχεῖόν ἐστι καὶ χορηγεῖ τοῖς ἐκτός. ἔτι δὲ μᾶλλον κατιδεῖν ἔστι τὴν εὐφυΐαν ταύτην περιοδεύοντι τὴν χώραν, καὶ πρῶτον τὴν παραλίαν ἀρξαμένην ἀπὸ τοῦ Καταβαθμοῦ· μέχρι δεῦρο γάρ ἐστιν ἡ Αἴγυπτος, ἡ δ' ἑξῆς ἐστι Κυρηναία καὶ οἱ περιοικοῦντες βάρβαροι Μαρμαρίδαι.

14. Ἀπὸ μὲν οὖν Καταβαθμοῦ εἰς Παραιτόνιον[1] εὐθυπλοοῦντι σταδίων ἐστὶν ἑνακοσίων ὁ δρόμος. πόλις δ' ἐστὶ καὶ λιμὴν μέγας τετταράκοντά που
C 799 σταδίων· καλοῦσι δ' οἱ μὲν Παραιτόνιον τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δ' Ἀμμωνίαν. μεταξὺ δέ ἥ τε Αἰγυπτίων κώμη καὶ ἡ Αἰνησίσφυρα[2] ἄκρα, καὶ Τυνδάρειροι σκόπελοι, νησίδια τέτταρα ἔχοντα λιμένα· εἶθ' ἑξῆς ἄκρα Δρέπανον καὶ νῆσος Αἰνησίππεια[3] ἔχουσα λιμένα καὶ κώμη Ἄπις, ἀφ' ἧς εἰς μὲν Παραιτόνιον στάδιοι ἑκατόν, εἰς δὲ Ἄμμωνος ὁδὸς ἡμερῶν πέντε. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παραιτονίου εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν[4] χίλιοί που καὶ τριακόσιοι στάδιοι. μεταξὺ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἄκρα λευκόγειος, Λευκὴ ἀκτὴ καλουμένη, ἔπειτα Φοινικοῦς λιμὴν

[1] Παραιτόμιον E, Παρατόνιον F, Παραιτώνιον *mozz*.

[2] Αἰνησίσφυρα, Xylander and later editors, following Ptolemaeus (4. 5), for *νησίφιρα* F, *νησισφύρα* other MSS.

[3] ἐνισσίπεια DEF*hi*, ἐνισίππεια C*cz*, ἐνισίσπια *r*, ἐνισίπεια *m*, ἐνίσπεια *o*, Αἰνησίππη Ptolemaeus.

are brought to Aegypt, and thence sent forth again to the other regions; so that double duties are collected, on both imports and exports; and on goods that cost heavily the duty is also heavy. And in fact the country has monopolies also; for Alexandria alone is not only the receptacle of goods of this kind, for the most part, but also the source of supply to the outside world. And, further, one can perceive more clearly these natural advantages if one travels round the country, visiting first of all the part of the coast which begins at Catabathmus—for Aegypt extends as far as that place, though the country next thereafter belongs to the Cyrenaeans and to the neighbouring barbarians, the Marmaridae.

14. Now the run from Catabathmus to Paraetonium, if one sails in a straight course, is nine hundred stadia. It is a city and large harbour of about forty stadia.[1] Some call the city Paraetonium, but others Ammonia. In the interval, one comes to the village of the Aegyptians, to the promontory Aenesisphyra, and to the Tyndareian Rocks, which latter are four small islands with a harbour; then next to Drepanum, a promontory, and to Aenesippeia, an island with a harbour, and to Apis, a village, from which the distance to Paraetonium is one hundred stadia, and to the temple of Ammon, a five days' journey. The distance from Paraetonium to Alexandria is approximately one thousand three hundred stadia; and in the interval one comes first to a promontory of white earth, Leucê Actê, as it is called, and then to Phoenicus, a harbour, and to

[1] *i.e.* in circuit.

[4] *εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν*, inserted by Mannert and the editors.

καὶ Πνιγεὺς κώμη· εἶτα νῆσος Πηδωνία[1] λιμένα ἔχουσα, εἶτ' Ἀντίφραι μικρὸν ἀπωτέρω τῆς θαλάττης. ἅπασα μὲν ἡ χώρα αὕτη οὐκ εὔοινος, πλείω δεχομένου τοῦ κεράμου θάλατταν ἢ οἶνον, ὃν δὴ καλοῦσι Λιβυκόν, ᾧ δὴ καὶ τῷ ζύθῳ[2] τὸ πολὺ φῦλον χρῆται τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων· σκώπτονται δὲ μάλιστα αἱ Ἀντίφραι· εἶθ' ὁ Δέρρις[3] λιμήν, καλούμενος οὕτως διὰ τὴν πλησίον πέτραν μέλαιναν δέρρει ἐοικυῖαν· ὀνομάζουσι δὲ καὶ Ζεφύριον τὸν πλησίον τόπον, εἶτ' ἄλλος λιμὴν Λεύκασπις καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους· εἶτα Κυνὸς σῆμα· εἶτα Ταπόσειρις,[4] οὐκ ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, πανήγυριν δεχομένη μεγάλην. (καὶ ἄλλη δ' ἐστὶ Ταπόσειρις ἐπέκεινα τῆς πόλεως ἱκανῶς.) αὐτῆς δὲ πλησίον πετρῶδες ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ χωρίον, καὶ αὐτὸ δεχόμενον πολλοὺς τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας[5] ἅπασαν ὥραν ἔτους· εἶθ' ἡ Πλινθίνη[6] καὶ Νικίου κώμη καὶ Χερρόνησος φρούριον, πλησίον ἤδη τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς Νεκροπόλεως ἐν ἑβδομήκοντα σταδίοις. ἡ δὲ Μαρεία[7] λίμνη παρατείνουσα μέχρι καὶ δεῦρο πλάτος μὲν ἔχει πλειόνων

[1] Σιδονία *Cmoz.*
[2] ζύθῳ, Xylander, for ζύγῳ.
[3] Δέρρις EF, Δέρις other MSS.
[4] Ταφόσειρις *Ehi*, Ταπόσειρις with φ above π, D.
[5] ἀκμάζοντας, the later editors, following conj. of Tyrwhitt, emend to κωμάζοντας.
[6] Πλινθηνή DE*h*, Πλιθήνη CF*x*.
[7] Μαρεία E, Μαρίνα F, Μαρία other MSS.

[1] *i.e.* apparently, as distinguished from the two other classes of people at Alexandria (see § 12 above), and not "most of the people at Alexandria," as others interpret it.
[2] *i.e.* because of the bad wine. [3] *i.e.* a "hide."
[4] *i.e.* like that mentioned in § 16 below.

Pnigeus, a village, and then to Pedonia, an island with a harbour, and then to Antiphrae, which is at only a little distance from the sea. The whole of this country is without good wine, since the wine-jars receive more sea-water than wine; and this they call "Libyan" wine, which, as also beer, is used by most of the tribe of Alexandrians;[1] but Antiphrae is ridiculed most.[2] Then one comes to the harbour Derrhis, so called because of the black rock near by, which resembles a "derrhis";[3] and the neighbouring place is also called Zephyrium.[4] Then to another harbour, Leucaspis[5] and several others; and then to Cynos-Sema;[6] and then to Taposeiris, not on the sea, which holds a great public festival. (There is also another Taposeiris on the other side of the city and quite far from it.) And near it[7] there is a rocky place on the sea where likewise crowds of people in the prime of life[8] assemble during every season of the year. And then[9] one comes to Plinthinê and to the village of Nicias, and to Cherronesus, a stronghold, where we are now near Alexandria and Necropolis, a distance of seventy stadia. Lake Mareia,[10] which extends even as far as this,[11] has a

[5] "White-shield."

[6] "Bitch's Monument" (cp. Vol. III, p. 377).

[7] The translator understands "it" to refer to the *first* Taposeiris, and parenthesises the preceding statement accordingly, though "it" might refer to the *second* (cp. §§ 16 and 17 below), in which case the parenthesis should end with "season of the year."

[8] The later editors, except Müller-Dübner, very plausibly emend the text to read, "crowds of 'revellers'" (see critical note, and cp. §§ 16 and 17 below).

[9] *i.e.* continuing from the first Taposeiris.

[10] Also called "Mareotis" (§ 7 above).

[11] *i.e.* Cherronesus.

ἢ πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίων, μῆκος δ' ἐλαττόνων ἢ τριακοσίων. ἔχει δ' ὀκτὼ νήσους καὶ τὰ κύκλῳ πάντ' οἰκούμενα καλῶς· εὐοινία τέ ἐστι περὶ τοὺς τόπους, ὥστε καὶ διαχεῖσθαι πρὸς παλαίωσιν τὸν Μαρεώτην[1] οἶνον.

15. Φύεται δ' ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς ἕλεσι καὶ ταῖς λίμναις ἥ τε βύβλος καὶ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος κύαμος, ἐξ οὗ τὸ κιβώριον, σχεδόν τι ἰσοΰψεις ῥάβδοι ὅσον δεκάποδες. ἀλλ' ἡ μὲν βύβλος ψιλὴ ῥάβδος ἐστὶν ἐπ' ἄκρῳ χαίτην ἔχουσα, ὁ δὲ κύαμος κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη φύλλα καὶ ἄνθη ἐκφέρει καὶ καρπὸν ὅμοιον τῷ παρ' ἡμῖν κυάμῳ, μεγέθει μόνον καὶ γεύσει διαλλάττοντα. οἱ οὖν κυαμῶνες ἡδεῖαν ὄψιν παρέχουσι καὶ τέρψιν τοῖς ἐνευωχεῖσθαι βουλομένοις· εὐωχοῦνται δ' ἐν σκάφαις θαλαμηγοῖς, ἐνδύνοντες εἰς τὸ πύκνωμα τῶν κυάμων καὶ
C 800 σκιαζόμενοι τοῖς φύλλοις· ἔστι γὰρ σφόδρα μεγάλα, ὥστε καὶ ἀντὶ ποτηρίων καὶ τρυβλίων χρῆσθαι· ἔχει γάρ τινα καὶ κοιλότητα ἐπιτηδείαν πρὸς τοῦτο· καὶ δὴ καὶ ἡ Ἀλεξάνδρεια μεστὴ τούτων ἐστὶ κατὰ τὰ ἐργαστήρια, ὡς σκεύεσι χρωμένων· καὶ οἱ ἀγροὶ μίαν τινὰ τῶν προσόδων καὶ ταύτην ἔχουσι τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν φύλλων. ὁ μὲν δὴ κύαμος τοιοῦτος· ἡ δὲ βύβλος ἐνταῦθα μὲν οὐ πολλὴ φύεται (οὐ γὰρ ἀσκεῖται), ἐν δὲ τοῖς κάτω μέρεσι τοῦ Δέλτα πολλή, ἡ μὲν χείρων,

[1] Μαραιώτην CDE*h*, Μαρεῶτιν F*moxz*.

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[1] *i. e.* drawn off from the lees, not merely once or twice, for early consumption, but time and again, with a view to ageing it into old wine of superior quality. The special name

breadth of more than one hundred and fifty stadia and a length of less than three hundred. It contains eight islands; and all the shores round it are well inhabited; and the vintages in this region are so good that the Mareotic wine is racked off with a view to ageing it.[1]

15. The byblus[2] grows in the Aegyptian marshes and lakes, as also the Aegyptian cyamus,[3] from which comes the ciborium;[4] and it has stalks approximately equal in height, about ten feet. But though the byblus is a bare stock with a tuft on top, the cyamus produces leaves and flowers in many parts, and also a fruit like our cyamus, differing only in size and taste. Accordingly, the bean-fields afford a pleasing sight, and also enjoyment to those who wish to hold feasts therein. They hold feasts in cabin-boats, in which they enter the thick of the cyami and the shade of the leaves; for the leaves are so very large that they are used both for drinking-cups and for bowls, for these even have a kind of concavity suited to this purpose; and in fact Alexandria is full of these in the work-shops, where they are used as vessels; and the farms have also this as one source of their revenues—I mean the revenue from the leaves. Such, then, is the cyamus. As for the byblus, it does not grow in large quantities here (for it is not cultivated), but it grows in large quantities in the lower parts of the Delta, one kind

"Mareotic" indicates both the quality and the wide use of this wine.

[2] The Aegyptian papyrus.

[3] *i.e.* "bean."

[4] *i.e.* the "seed-vessel," of which drinking-cups were made (cp. Horace, *Carmina* 2. 7. 22).

ἡ δὲ βελτίων, ἡ ἱερατική· κἀνταῦθα δέ τινες τῶν τὰς προσόδους ἐπεκτείνειν βουλομένων μετήνεγκαν τὴν Ἰουδαϊκὴν ἐντρέχειαν,[1] ἣν ἐκεῖνοι παρεῦρον ἐπὶ τοῦ φοίνικος (καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ καρυωτοῦ) καὶ τοῦ βαλσάμου· οὐ γὰρ ἐῶσι πολλαχοῦ φύεσθαι, τῇ δὲ σπάνει τιμὴν ἐπιτιθέντες τὴν πρόσοδον οὕτως[2] αὔξουσι, τὴν δὲ κοινὴν χρείαν διαλυμαίνονται.

16. Ἐν δεξιᾷ δὲ τῆς Κανωβικῆς πύλης ἐξιόντι ἡ διῶρυξ ἐστιν ἡ ἐπὶ Κάνωβον συνάπτουσα τῇ λίμνῃ· ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ Σχεδίαν ὁ πλοῦς ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν ποταμὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν Κάνωβον, πρῶτον δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα· ἔστι δ' αὕτη κατοικία πλησίον τῆς τε Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς Νικοπόλεως ἐπ' αὐτῇ τῇ Κανωβικῇ διώρυγι κειμένη, διαίτας ἔχουσα καὶ ἀπόψεις τοῖς καπυρίζειν βουλομένοις καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξίν, ἀρχή τις Κανωβισμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λαμυρίας. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἐλευσῖνος προελθοῦσι μικρὸν ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐστιν ἡ διῶρυξ ἀνά-

[1] For ἐντρέχειαν, Cobet conj. κακεντρέχειαν, citing 7. 3. 7.
[2] ὄντως CDF*hnsx*; αὐτοῖς, Corais.

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[1] *i.e.* the kind "devoted to sacred purposes." The superior quality consisted of the middle and broadest (about 9½ inches) strips of the plant; but though originally called Hieratica, it was later called Augusta in honour of Augustus (see *Encyclopædia Britannica*, s. v. "Papyrus.")

[2] Dr. F. Zucker (*Philologus* 70, N.F. 24, 1911, pp. 79–105) shows that the Romans established a government monopoly of Aegyptian papyrus; but his conclusion that under the Ptolemies there was no such monopoly and that Strabo's words, "some of those who wished to enhance the revenues, etc.," mean that "a number of large proprietors misused their power, and through limiting the cultivation to their own

being inferior, and the other superior, that is, the Hieratica.[1] And here, too, certain of those who wished to enhance the revenues adopted the shrewd practice of the Judaeans, which the latter had invented in the case of the palm tree (particularly the caryotic palm) and the balsam tree; for they do not allow the byblus to grow in many places, and because of the scarcity they set a higher price on it and thus increase the revenues, though they injure the common use of the plant.[2]

16. On the right of the Canobic Gate, as one goes out, one comes to the canal which is connected with the lake and leads to Canobus;[3] and it is by this canal that one sails, not only to Schedia, that is, to the great river, but also to Canobus, though first to Eleusis. Eleusis is a settlement near both Alexandria and Nicopolis, is situated on the Canobic canal itself, and has lodging-places and commanding views for those who wish to engage in revelry, both men and women, and is a beginning, as it were, of the "Canobic" life[4] and the shamelessness there current. On proceeding a slight distance from Eleusis, and on the right, one

advantage and to the injury of the public produced a rise in the price of papyrus," is vigorously opposed by Professor J. P. Mahaffy (*Hermathena*, 16, 1911, pp. 237–41), who rightly understands Strabo to refer to "certain chancellors of the exchequer (διοικηταί) who had to meet a sudden demand by raising money as best they could." However, in a later article (*Philologus* 74, N. F. 28, pp. 184–85) Zucker retracts his former interpretation of the passage, accepting Mahaffy's. See also Wilcken, *Papyruskunde, Grundzüge* I, 1, pp. 255–56.

[3] *i.e.* "connected" indirectly, by a short tributary southwest of the city.

[4] *i.e.* the luxurious life at Canobus, which was proverbial.

γουσα ἐπὶ τὴν Σχεδίαν. διέχει δὲ τετράσχοινον τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἡ Σχεδία, κατοικία πόλεως, ἐν ᾗ τὸ ναύσταθμον τῶν θαλαμηγῶν πλοίων, ἐφ' οἷς οἱ ἡγεμόνες εἰς τὴν ἄνω χώραν ἀναπλέουσιν· ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὸ τελώνιον τῶν ἄνωθεν καταγομένων καὶ ἀναγομένων· οὗ χάριν καὶ σχεδία ἔζευκται ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τοὔνομα τῷ τόπῳ. μετὰ δὲ τὴν διώρυγα τὴν ἐπὶ Σχεδίαν ἄγουσαν ὁ ἑξῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Κάνωβον πλοῦς ἐστι παράλληλος τῇ παραλίᾳ τῇ ἀπὸ Φάρου μέχρι τοῦ Κανωβικοῦ στόματος· στενὴ γάρ τις ταινία μεταξὺ διήκει τοῦ τε πελάγους καὶ τῆς διώρυγος, ἐν ᾗ ἐστιν ἥ τε μικρὰ Ταπόσειρις μετὰ τὴν Νικόπολιν καὶ τὸ Ζεφύριον, ἄκρα ναΐσκον ἔχουσα Ἀρσινόης Ἀφροδίτης· τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν καὶ Θῶνίν τινα πόλιν ἐνταῦθά φασιν, ἐπώνυμον τοῦ βασιλέως τοῦ δεξαμένου Μενέλαόν τε καὶ Ἑλένην ξενίᾳ. περὶ οὖν τῶν τῆς Ἑλένης φαρμάκων
C 801 φησὶν οὕτως ὁ ποιητής·

ἐσθλά, τά οἱ Πολύδαμνα πόρεν Θῶνος παράκοιτις.

17. Κάνωβος δ' ἐστὶ πόλις ἐν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίοις ἀπὸ Ἀλεξανδρείας πεζῇ ἰοῦσιν, ἐπώνυμος Κανώβου τοῦ Μενελάου κυβερνήτου, ἀποθανόντος αὐτόθι, ἔχουσα τὸ τοῦ Σαράπιδος ἱερὸν πολλῇ ἁγιστείᾳ τιμώμενον καὶ θεραπείας ἐκφέρον, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἐλλογιμωτάτους ἄνδρας πιστεύειν καὶ

[1] See § 24 below.
[2] *i.e.* "raft" or "pontoon bridge."
[3] Thonis was situated at the Canobic mouth of the Nile, and in early times was the emporium of Aegypt (Diodorus

comes to the canal which leads up to Schedia. Schedia is four schoeni[1] distant from Alexandria; it is a settlement of the city, and contains the station of the cabin-boats on which the praefects sail to Upper Aegypt. And at Schedia is also the station for paying duty on the goods brought down from above it and brought up from below it; and for this purpose, also, a schedia[2] has been laid across the river, from which the place has its name. After the canal which leads to Schedia, one's next voyage, to Canobus, is parallel to that part of the coast-line which extends from Pharos to the Canobic mouth; for a narrow ribbon-like strip of land extends between the sea and the canal, and on this, after Nicopolis, lies the Little Taposeiris, as also the Zephyrium, a promontory which contains a shrine of Aphroditê Arsinoê. In ancient times, it is said, there was also a city called Thonis here,[3] which was named after the king who received Menelaüs and Helen with hospitality. At any rate, the poet speaks of Helen's drugs as follows: "goodly drugs which Polydamna, the wife of Thon, had given her."[4]

17. Canobus is a city situated at a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia from Alexandria, if one goes on foot, and was named after Canobus, the pilot of Menelaüs, who died there. It contains the temple of Sarapis, which is honoured with great reverence and effects such cures that even the most reputable men believe in it and sleep in it—them-

Siculus 1. 19); and King Thon was the warden of the Canobic mouth in the time of the Trojan war (Herodotus 1. 113).

[4] *Odyssey* 4. 228.

ἐγκοιμᾶσθαι αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν ἢ ἑτέρους· συγγράφουσι δέ τινες καὶ τὰς θεραπείας, ἄλλοι δὲ ἀρετὰς τῶν ἐνταῦθα λογίων.[1] ἀντὶ πάντων δ' ἐστίν ὁ τῶν πανηγυριστῶν ὄχλος τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας κατιόντων τῇ διώρυγι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἡμέρα καὶ πᾶσα νὺξ πληθύει τῶν μὲν[2] ἐν τοῖς πλοιαρίοις καταυλουμένων καὶ κατορχουμένων ἀνέδην[3] μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀκολασίας, καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, τῶν δ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Κανώβῳ καταγωγὰς ἐχόντων, ἐπικειμένας τῇ διώρυγι εὐφυεῖς πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην ἄνεσιν καὶ εὐωχίαν.

18. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Κάνωβόν ἐστι τὸ Ἡράκλειον[4] Ἡρακλέους ἔχον ἱερόν· εἶτα τὸ Κανωβικὸν στόμα καὶ ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ Δέλτα. τὰ δ' ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς Κανωβικῆς διώρυγος ὁ Μενελαΐτης ἐστὶ νομὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ πρώτου Πτολεμαίου καλούμενος, οὐ μὰ Δία ἀπὸ[5] τοῦ ἥρωος, ὡς ἔνιοί φασιν, ὧν καὶ Ἀρτεμίδωρος.. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Κανωβικὸν στόμα ἐστὶ τὸ Βολβίτινον, εἶτα τὸ Σεβεννυτικὸν, καὶ τὸ Φατνιτικόν, τρίτον ὑπάρχον τῷ μεγέθει παρὰ τὰ πρῶτα δύο, οἷς ὥρισται τὸ Δέλτα· καὶ γὰρ οὐ[6] πόρρω τῆς κορυφῆς σχίζεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ Δέλτα. τῷ δὲ Φατνιτικῷ συνάπτει τὸ Μενδήσιον, εἶτα τὸ Τανιτικὸν καὶ τελευταῖον τὸ Πηλουσιακόν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τούτων μεταξύ, ὡς ἂν ψευδοστόματα, ἀσημότερα· ἔχει μὲν οὖν

[1] ἀρεταλογίων CDF*h*, ἀρετολογίων *x*, τερατολογίων *i*.
[2] *μέν*, Corais inserts.
[3] ἀνέδην *h*, and second hand in D ; ἀναίδην other MSS.
[4] *τό*, after Ἡράκλειον E*x* omit.
[5] ἀπό EF, ὑπό other MSS.
[6] οὐ F, οὐδέ other MSS.

selves on their own behalf or others for them.[1] Some writers go on to record the cures, and others the virtues, of the oracles there. But to balance all this is the crowd of revellers who go down from Alexandria by the canal to the public festivals; for every day and every night is crowded with people on the boats who play the flute and dance without restraint and with extreme licentiousness, both men and women, and also with the people of Canobus itself, who have resorts situated close to the canal and adapted to relaxation and merry-making of this kind.

18. After Canobus one comes to the Heracleium, which contains a temple of Heracles; and then to the Canobic mouth and the beginning of the Delta. The parts on the right of the Canobic canal are the Menelaïte Nome, so called from the brother of the first Ptolemy[2]—not, by heaven, from the hero, as some writers say, among whom is also Artemidorus. After the Canobic mouth one comes to the Bolbitine mouth, and then to the Sebennytic, and to the Phatnitic, which is third in size as compared with the first two,[3] which form the boundaries of the Delta; for not far from the vertex of the Delta the Phatnitic splits, sending a branch into the interior of the Delta. Lying close to the Phatnitic mouth is the Mendesian; and then one comes to the Tanitic, and, last of all, to the Pelusiac. There are also others in among these, pseudo-mouths as it were, which are rather insignificant. Their mouths

[1] Even Moses advocated this practice (16. 2. 35).

[2] On this Menelaüs see Diodorus Siculus (20. 21–53) and Plutarch (*Demetrius* 15–17).

[3] The Canobic and Pelusiac.

εἰσαγωγὰς τὰ στόματα, ἀλλ' οὐκ εὐφυεῖς οὐδὲ μεγάλοις πλοίοις, ἀλλ' ὑπηρετικοῖς διὰ τὸ βραχέα εἶναι καὶ ἑλώδη. μάλιστα μέντοι τῷ Κανωβικῷ στόματι ἐχρῶντο ὡς ἐμπορίῳ, τῶν κατ' Ἀλεξάνδρειαν λιμένων ἀποκεκλειμένων,[1] ὡς προείπομεν. Μετὰ δὲ τὸ Βολβίτινον στόμα ἐπὶ πλέον ἔκκειται ταπεινὴ καὶ ἀμμώδης ἄκρα· καλεῖται δὲ Ἄγνου κέρας· εἶθ' ἡ Περσέως σκοπὴ καὶ τὸ Μιλησίων τεῖχος· πλεύσαντες γὰρ ἐπὶ Ψαμμιτίχου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ Μιλήσιοι (κατὰ Κυαξάρη δ' οὗτος ἦν τὸν Μῆδον) κατέσχον εἰς τὸ στόμα τὸ Βολβίτινον, εἶτ' ἐκβάντες ἐτείχισαν τὸ λεχθὲν κτίσμα· χρόνῳ δ' ἀναπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν Σαϊτικὸν νομὸν καταναυμαχήσαντες Ἰνάρων πόλιν
C 802 ἔκτισαν Ναύκρατιν οὐ πολὺ τῆς Σχεδίας ὕπερθεν. μετὰ δὲ τὸ τῶν Μιλησίων τεῖχος ἐπὶ τὸ Σεβεννυτικὸν προϊόντι[2] στόμα λίμναι εἰσίν, ὧν ἡ ἑτέρα Βουτικὴ καλεῖται ἀπὸ Βούτου πόλεως, καὶ ἡ Σεβεννυτικὴ δὲ πόλις καὶ ἡ Σάϊς, μητρόπολις τῆς κάτω χώρας, ἐν ᾗ τιμῶσι τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἱερῷ αὐτῆς ἡ θήκη κεῖται τοῦ Ψαμμιτίχου. περὶ δὲ τὴν Βοῦτον καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις ἐν νήσῳ κειμένη· ἐν δὲ τῇ Βούτῳ Λητοῦς ἐστι μαντεῖον.

19. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογείῳ τῇ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Σεβεννυτικοῦ καὶ Φατνιτικοῦ στόματος Ξόις ἐστὶ καὶ νῆσος καὶ πόλις ἐν τῷ Σεβεννυτικῷ νομῷ. ἔστι

[1] ἀποκεκλειμένων D, ἀποκεκλιμένων other MSS.
[2] προϊόντι E, προσιόντι other MSS.

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[1] *i.e.* to foreign imports (§ 6 above).
[2] Meaning "Willow-Horn," apparently.

indeed afford entrance to boats, but are adapted, not to large boats, but to tenders only, because the mouths are shallow and marshy. It is chiefly, however, the Canobic mouth that they used as an emporium, since the harbours at Alexandria were kept closed,[1] as I have said before. After the Bolbitine mouth one comes to a low and sandy promontory which projects rather far into the sea; it is called Agnu-Ceras.[2] And then to the Watch-tower of Perseus[3] and the Wall of the Milesians; for in the time of Psammitichus (who lived in the time of Cyaxares the Mede) the Milesians, with thirty ships, put in at the Bolbitine mouth, and then, disembarking, fortified with a wall the above-mentioned settlement; but in time they sailed up into the Saïtic Nome, defeated the city Inaros in a naval fight, and founded Naucratis, not far above Schedia. After the Wall of the Milesians, as one proceeds towards the Sebennytic mouth, one comes to two lakes, one of which, Buticê, has its name from the city Butus, and also to the Sebennytic city, and to Saïs, the metropolis of the lower country, in which Athena is worshipped; and in her temple lies the tomb of Psammitichus. In the neighbourhood of Butus is also an Hermupolis,[4] which is situated on an island; and in Butus there is an oracle of Leto.[5]

19. In the interior above the Sebennytic and Phatnitic mouths lies Xoïs, both an island and a city, in the Sebennytic Nome. Here, also, are an

[3] Herodotus (2. 15) appears to place the watch-tower at the Canobic mouth.

[4] "City of Hermes."

[5] On Leto's shrine and oracle in Butus, see Herodotus 2. 155.

δὲ καὶ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις καὶ Λύκου πόλις καὶ Μένδης, ὅπου τὸν Πᾶνα τιμῶσι καὶ τῶν ζώων τράγον· ὡς δὲ Πίνδαρός φησιν, οἱ τράγοι ἐνταῦθα γυναιξὶ μίγνυνται·

Μένδητα παρὰ κρημνὸν θαλάσσης,
ἔσχατον Νείλου κέρας, αἰγιβάται
ὅθι τράγοι γυναιξὶ μίσγονται.[1]

πλησίον δὲ Μένδητος καὶ Διὸς πόλις καὶ αἱ περὶ αὐτὴν λίμναι καὶ Λεοντόπολις· εἶτ' ἀπωτέρω ἡ Βούσιρις πόλις ἐν τῷ Βουσιρίτῃ νομῷ καὶ Κυνὸς πόλις. φησὶ δ' Ἐρατοσθένης κοινὸν μὲν εἶναι τοῖς βαρβάροις πᾶσιν ἔθος τὴν ξενηλασίαν, τοὺς δ' Αἰγυπτίους ἐλέγχεσθαι διὰ τῶν περὶ τὸν Βούσιριν μεμυθευμένων ἐν τῷ Βουσιρίτῃ νομῷ, διαβάλλειν τὴν ἀξενίαν βουλομένων τοῦ τόπου τούτου τῶν ὕστερον, οὐ βασιλέως, μὰ Δία, οὐδὲ τυράννου γενομένου τινὸς Βουσίριδος· προσεπιφημισθῆναι δὲ καὶ τὸ

Αἴγυπτόνδ' ἰέναι δολιχὴν ὁδὸν ἀργαλέην τε,

προσλαμβάνοντος πρὸς τοῦτο πάμπολυ καὶ τοῦ ἀλιμένου καὶ τοῦ μηδὲ τὸν ὄντα λιμένα ἀνεῖσθαι τὸν πρὸς τῇ Φάρῳ, φρουρεῖσθαι δ' ὑπὸ βουκόλων ληστῶν ἐπιτιθεμένων τοῖς προσορμιζομένοις· Καρχηδονίους δὲ καταποντοῦν, εἴ τις τῶν ξένων εἰς Σαρδὼ παραπλεύσειεν ἢ ἐπὶ Στήλας· διὰ δὲ

[1] The words Μένδητα . . . μίσγονται are not found in EF. Kramer and later editors reject them.

[1] "City of Lycus." [2] *Frag.* 201 (215), Schroeder.

[3] So Herodotus (2. 46), who also says that "In the Aegyptian language both the he-goat and Pan are called 'Mendes.'"

Hermupolis and a Lycupolis,[1] and Mendes, at which place they worship Pan and, among animals, a he-goat; and, as Pindar[2] says, the he-goats have intercourse with women there:[3] "Mendes, along the crag of the sea, farthermost horn of the Nile, where the goat-mounting he-goats have intercourse with women." Near Mendes lie also a Diospolis[4] and the lakes in its neighbourhood and Leontopolis;[5] and then, at a greater distance, the city Busiris in the Busirite Nome, and Cynospolis.[6] According to Eratosthenes, the expulsion of foreigners is a custom common to all barbarians, and yet the Aegyptians are condemned for this fault because of the myths which have been circulated about Busiris in connection with the Busirite Nome,[7] since the later writers wish falsely to malign the inhospitality of this place, although, by heavens, no king or tyrant named Busiris ever existed; and, he says, the poet's words are also constantly cited—"to go to Aegypt, long and painful journey"—the want of harbours contributing very much to this opinion, as also the fact that even the harbour which Aegypt did have, the one at Pharos, gave no access, but was guarded by shepherds who were pirates and who attacked those who tried to bring ships to anchor there; and the Carthaginians likewise, he adds, used to drown in the sea any foreigners who sailed past their country to Sardo[8] or to the Pillars, and

[4] "City of Zeus." [5] "Lion City."
[6] "Dog's City."
[7] The mythical king Busiris sacrificed all foreigners who entered Aegypt, but at last was slain by Heracles (Apollodorus 2. 5. 11).
[8] Sardinia.

ταῦτ' ἀπιστεῖσθαι τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἑσπερίων· καὶ τοὺς Πέρσας δὲ κακῶς ἡγεῖσθαι τοῖς πρέσβεσι τὰς ὁδοὺς κύκλῳ καὶ διὰ δυσκόλων.

20. Συνάπτει δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀθριβίτης νομὸς καὶ Ἄθριβις πόλις καὶ ἔτι ὁ Προσωπίτης νομός, ἐν ᾧ Ἀφροδίτης πόλις. ὑπὲρ δὲ τὸ Μενδήσιον στόμα καὶ τὸ Τανιτικὸν λίμνη μεγάλη καὶ ὁ Μενδήσιός ἐστι νομὸς καὶ ὁ Λεοντοπολίτης καὶ πόλις Ἀφροδίτης καὶ ὁ Φαρβητίτης νομός· εἶτα τὸ Τανιτικὸν στόμα, ὅ τινες Σαϊτικὸν λέγουσι, καὶ ὁ Τανίτης νομὸς καὶ πόλις ἐν αὐτῷ μεγάλη Τάνις.

21. Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Τανιτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Πηλουσιακοῦ λίμναι καὶ ἕλη μεγάλα καὶ συνεχῆ κώμας πολλὰς ἔχοντα· καὶ αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ Πηλούσιον κύκλῳ
C 803 περικείμενα ἔχει ἕλη, ἃ τινες Βάραθρα καλοῦσι, καὶ τέλματα· ᾤκισται δ' ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐν πλείοσιν ἢ εἴκοσι σταδίοις, τὸν δὲ κύκλον ἔχει τοῦ τείχους σταδίων εἴκοσιν· ὠνόμασται δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ πηλοῦ καὶ τῶν τελμάτων. ταύτῃ δὲ καὶ δυσείσβολός ἐστιν ἡ Αἴγυπτος ἐκ τῶν ἑωθινῶν τόπων τῶν κατὰ Φοινίκην καὶ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ἀραβίας δὲ τῆς Ναβαταίων, ἥπερ ἐστὶ προσεχής· διὰ τούτων ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἡ ὁδός. ἡ δὲ μεταξὺ τοῦ Νείλου καὶ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου Ἀραβία μέν ἐστι, καὶ ἐπί γε τῶν ἄκρων αὐτῆς ἵδρυται τὸ Πηλούσιον, ἀλλ' ἔρημος ἅπασά ἐστι καὶ ἄβατος στρατοπέδῳ. ὁ δὲ μεταξὺ ἰσθμὸς Πηλουσίου καὶ τοῦ μυχοῦ τοῦ καθ' Ἡρώων πόλιν χιλίων[1] μέν ἐστι σταδίων, ὡς δὲ Ποσειδώνιός

[1] χιλίων (as in 1. 2. 29 and Herodotus 2. 158, 4 11), Epitome and editors, for ἐννακοσίων.

it is for this reason that most of the stories told about the west are disbelieved; and also the Persians, he says, would treacherously guide the ambassadors over roundabout roads and through difficult regions.

20. Bordering on this Nome is the Athribite Nome and the city Athribis, and also the Prosopite Nome, in which is a City of Aphroditê. Above the Mendesian and Tanitic mouths lie a large lake and the Mendesian and Leontopolite Nomes and a City of Aphroditê and the Pharbetite Nome; and then one comes to the Tanitic mouth, which some call Saïtic, and to the Tanite Nome, and to Tanis, a large city therein.

21. Between the Tanitic and Pelusiac mouths lie lakes, and large and continuous marshes which con tain many villages. Pelusium itself also has marshes lying all round it, which by some are called Barathra,[1] and muddy ponds; its settlement lies at a distance of more than twenty stadia from the sea, the wall has a circuit of twenty stadia, and it has its name from the *pelos*[2] and the muddy ponds. Here, too, Aegypt is difficult to enter, I mean from the eastern regions about Phoenicia and Judaea, and from the Arabia of the Nabataeans, which is next to Aegypt; these are the regions which the road to Aegypt traverses. The country between the Nile and the Arabian Gulf is Arabia, and at its extremity is situated Pelusium; but the whole of it is desert, and impassable for an army. The isthmus between Pelusium and the recess of the gulf at Heroönpolis[3] is one thousand stadia, but, according to Poseidonius, less than one thousand

[1] "Pits." [2] *i.e.* "mud."
[3] "City of Heroes."

φησιν, ἐλαττόνων ἢ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων· πρὸς δὲ τῷ ἄνυδρος εἶναι καὶ ἀμμώδης ἑρπετῶν πλῆθος ἔχει τῶν ἀμμοδυτῶν.

22. Ἀπὸ δὲ Σχεδίας ἀναπλέουσιν ἐπὶ Μέμφιν ἐν δεξιᾷ μέν εἰσι πάμπολλαι κῶμαι μέχρι τῆς Μαρείας[1] λίμνης, ὧν ἔστι καὶ ἡ Χαβρίου κώμη καλουμένη· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ Ἑρμοῦ πόλις ἐστίν· εἶτα Γυναικῶν πόλις καὶ νομὸς Γυναικοπολίτης· ἐφεξῆς δὲ Μώμεμφις καὶ Μωμεμφίτης νομός· μεταξὺ δὲ διώρυγες πλείους εἰς τὴν Μαρεῶτιν. οἱ δὲ Μωμεμφῖται τὴν Ἀφροδίτην τιμῶσι, καὶ τρέφεται θήλεια βοῦς ἱερά, καθάπερ ἐν Μέμφει ὁ Ἆπις, ἐν Ἡλίου δὲ πόλει ὁ Μνεῦις· οὗτοι μὲν οὖν θεοὶ νομίζονται, οἳ δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις (παρὰ πολλοῖς γὰρ δὴ ἔν τε τῷ Δέλτα καὶ ἔξω αὐτοῦ τοῖς μὲν ἄρρην, τοῖς δὲ θήλεια τρέφεται), οὗτοι δὲ θεοὶ μὲν οὐ νομίζονται, ἱεροὶ δέ.

23. Ὑπὲρ δὲ Μωμέμφεώς εἰσι δύο νιτρίαι πλεῖστον νίτρον ἔχουσαι καὶ νομὸς Νιτριώτης. τιμᾶται δ' ἐνταῦθα ὁ Σάραπις καὶ παρὰ μόνοις τούτοις θύεται ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πρόβατον· πλησίον δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα πόλις Μενέλαος, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ ἐν τῷ Δέλτα ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ ποταμῷ Ναύκρατις, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ποταμοῦ δίσχοινον διέχουσα ἡ Σάϊς· καὶ μικρὸν ταύτης ὕπερθε τὸ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος ἄσυλον, ἐν ᾧ κεῖσθαι τὸν Ὀσιρίν φασιν. ἀμφισβητοῦσι δὲ τούτου πολλοί, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ τὰς Φιλὰς οἰκοῦντες τὰς ὑπὲρ Συήνης

[1] Μαρείας E, Σαμαρείας Dh, Σαμαρίας CF, Μαρίας *mosicxz*.

[1] "City of Women."
[2] "City of the Sun."

five hundred; and in addition to its being waterless and sandy, it contains a multitude of reptiles, the sand-burrowers.

22. From Schedia, as one sails towards Memphis, there are, on the right, a very large number of villages, extending as far as Lake Mareia, among which is the Village of Chabrias, as it is called; and, on the river, one comes to an Hermupolis, and then to Gynaeconpolis[1] and the Gynaeconpolite Nome, and, next in order, to Momemphis and the Momemphite Nome; but in the interval there are several canals which empty into Lake Mareotis. The Momemphitae honour Aphroditê; and a sacred cow is kept there, as is Apis in Memphis and Mneuïs in Heliupolis.[2] Now these animals are regarded as gods, but those in the other places (for in many places, indeed, both in the Delta and outside of it, either a bull or cow is kept)—those others, I say, are not regarded as gods, though they are held sacred.

23. Above Momemphis are two nitre-beds, which contain very large quantities of nitre,[3] and the Nitriote Nome. Here Sarapis is held in honour; and they are the only people in Aegypt who sacrifice a sheep. Near by, and in this Nome, is a city Menelaüs; and on the left, in the Delta, lies Naucratis, which is on the river, whereas Saïs lies at a distance of two schoeni from the river. A little above Saïs is the asylum of Osiris, in which the body of Osiris is said to lie; but many lay claim to this, and particularly the inhabitants of the Philae which

[3] The ancients meant by "nitre" native sodium carbonate, not potassium nitrate (saltpetre), the present meaning. Pliny (31. 6) mentions the various kinds and their uses.

καὶ τῆς Ἐλεφαντίνης. μυθεύουσι γὰρ δή, διότι ἡ Ἶσις κατὰ πολλοὺς τόπους κατὰ γῆς θείη σοροὺς τοῦ Ὀσίριδος (μία δὲ τούτων ἦν ἔχουσα τὸν Ὄσιριν, ἀφανὴς πᾶσι), τοῦτο δὲ πράξειε λαθεῖν βουλομένη τὸν Τυφῶνα, μὴ ἐπελθὼν ἐκρίψειε τὸ σῶμα τῆς θήκης.

24. Ἀπὸ μὲν δὴ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ Δέλτα κορυφὴν αὕτη ἡ περιήγησις, φησὶ δ' ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος σχοίνων ὀκτὼ καὶ εἴκοσι τὸν ἀνά-
C 804 πλουν, τοῦτο δ' εἶναι σταδίους ὀκτακοσίους τετταράκοντα, λογιζόμενος τριακονταστάδιον τὴν σχοῖνον· ἡμῖν μέντοι πλέουσιν ἄλλοτ' ἄλλῳ μέτρῳ χρώμενοι τῶν σχοίνων ἀπεδίδοσαν τὰ διαστήματα, ὥστε καὶ τετταράκοντα σταδίους καὶ ἔτι μείζους κατὰ τόπους ὁμολογεῖσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν. καὶ διότι παρὰ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις ἄστατόν ἐστι τὸ τῆς σχοίνου μέτρον, αὐτὸς ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος ἐν τοῖς ἑξῆς δηλοῖ. ἀπὸ μὲν γὰρ Μέμφεως μέχρι Θηβαΐδος τὴν σχοῖνον ἑκάστην φησὶν εἶναι σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Θηβαΐδος μέχρι Συήνης ἑξήκοντα, ἀπὸ δὲ Πηλουσίου πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν ἀναπλέουσι κορυφὴν σχοίνους μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσί φησι, σταδίους δὲ ἑπτακοσίους πεντήκοντα, τῷ αὐτῷ μέτρῳ χρησάμενος. πρώτην δ' ἐκ τοῦ Πηλουσίου προελθοῦσιν εἶναι διώρυγα τὴν πληροῦσαν τὰς κατὰ τὰ ἕλη καλουμένας λίμνας, αἳ δύο μέν εἰσιν, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ κεῖνται τοῦ μεγάλου ποταμοῦ ὑπὲρ τὸ Πηλούσιον ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ· καὶ ἄλλας δὲ λέγει λίμνας καὶ διώρυγας

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[1] So Diodorus Siculus (1. 22. 3).

is situated above Syenê and Elephantinê;[1] for they tell the mythical story, namely, that Isis[2] placed coffins of Osiris beneath the earth in several places (but only one of them, and that unknown to all, contained the body of Osiris), and that she did this because she wished to hide the body from Typhon,[3] fearing that he might find it and cast it out of its tomb.

24. Now this is the full description of the country from Alexandria to the vertex of the Delta; and, according to Artemidorus, the voyage up the river is twenty-eight schoeni, that is, eight hundred and forty stadia, reckoning the schoenus at thirty stadia. When I made the voyage, however, they used different measures at different times when they gave the distances, so that even forty stadia, or still more, was the accepted measure of the schoenus, according to the place. That the measure of the schoenus among the Aegyptians is unstable is made clear by Artemidorus himself in his next statement; for from Memphis to Thebaïs each schoenus, he says, is one hundred and twenty stadia, and from Thebaïs to Syenê sixty, and, as one sails up from Pelusium to the same vertex of the Delta, the distance, he says, is twenty-five schoeni, that is, seven hundred and fifty stadia, using the same measure. The first canal, as one proceeds from Pelusium, he says, is the one which fills the Marsh-lakes, as they are called, which are two in number and lie on the left of the great river above Pelusium in Arabia; and he also speaks of

[2] This goddess was both sister and wife of Osiris.

[3] Typhon came to be identified with the Aegyptian god "Set" (brother of Osiris and Isis), who murdered Osiris.

ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς μέρεσιν ἔξω τοῦ Δέλτα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νομὸς Σεθρωίτης παρὰ τὴν ἑτέραν λίμνην· ἕνα δὲ τῶν δέκα τῶν ἐν τῷ Δέλτα διαριθμεῖται καὶ τοῦτον· εἰς δὲ τὰς αὐτὰς[1] λίμνας συμβάλλουσι καὶ ἄλλαι δύο διώρυγες.

25. Ἄλλη δ' ἐστὶν ἐκδιδοῦσα εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν καὶ τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον κατὰ[2] πόλιν Ἀρσινόην, ἣν ἔνιοι Κλεοπατρίδα καλοῦσι. διαρρεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν πικρῶν καλουμένων λιμνῶν, αἳ πρότερον μὲν ἦσαν πικραί, τμηθείσης δὲ τῆς διώρυγος τῆς λεχθείσης μετεβάλοντο[3] τῇ κράσει τοῦ ποταμοῦ, καὶ νῦν εἰσιν εὔοψοι, μεσταὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν λιμναίων ὀρνέων. ἐτμήθη δὲ[4] ἡ διῶρυξ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ὑπὸ Σεσώστριος πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν· οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ψαμμιτίχου παιδός, ἀρξαμένου μόνου, εἶτ' ἐκλιπόντος τὸν βίον· ὕστερον δὲ ὑπὸ Δαρείου τοῦ πρώτου, διαδεξαμένου τὸ ἔξῆς ἔργον. καὶ οὗτος δὲ δόξῃ ψευδεῖ πεισθεὶς ἀφῆκε τὸ ἔργον περὶ συντέλειαν ἤδη· ἐπείσθη γὰρ μετεωροτέραν εἶναι τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλατταν τῆς Αἰγύπτου καί, εἰ διακοπείη πᾶς ὁ μεταξὺ ἰσθμός, ἐπικλυσθήσεσθαι τῇ θαλάττῃ τὴν Αἴγυπτον· οἱ μέντοι Πτολεμαϊκοὶ βασιλεῖς διακόψαντες κλειστὸν ἐποίησαν τὸν εὔριπον, ὥστε, ὅτε βούλοιντο, ἐκπλεῖν ἀκωλύτως εἰς τὴν ἔξω θάλατταν καὶ εἰσπλεῖν πάλιν. εἴρηται

[1] τὰς αὐτάς Groskurd, for ταύτας τάς Ex, τοσαύτας other MSS. So Kramer and later editors.
[2] κατά, Brequigny, for καί; so the editors.
[3] μετεβαλοντο, *x* and the editors, for μετεβάλλοντο.
[4] Dhi insert καί before ἡ.

[1] The others are named in §§ 18–20 above. Pliny (5. 9) names still more.

other lakes and canals in the same regions outside the Delta. There is also the Sethroïte Nome by the second lake, although he counts this Nome too as one of the ten[1] in the Delta; and two other canals meet in the same lakes.

25. There is another canal which empties into the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf near the city Arsinoê, a city which some call Cleopatris. It flows also through the Bitter Lakes, as they are called, which were indeed bitter in earlier times, but when the above-mentioned canal was cut they underwent a change because of the mixing with the river, and now are well supplied with fish and full also of aquatic birds. The canal was first cut by Sesostris before the Trojan War—though some say by the son of Psammitichus,[2] who only began the work and then died—and later by Dareius the First,[3] who succeeded to the next work done upon it. But he, too, having been persuaded by a false notion, abandoned the work when it was already near completion; for he was persuaded that the Red Sea was higher than Aegypt, and that if the intervening isthmus were cut all the way through, Aegypt would be inundated by the sea. The Ptolemaïc kings,[4] however, cut through it and made the strait a closed passage,[5] so that when they wished they could sail out without hindrance into the outer sea and sail in again. But I have

[2] *i.e.* by Necos (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 9), or Necho, who lost 120,000 men in the effort (Herodotus 2. 158).

[3] So Diodorus Siculus (1. 33. 9).

[4] "Ptolemy II" (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 11).

[5] "At the most advantageous place he built a cleverly contrived barrier" (Diodorus Siculus 1. 33. 11).

δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς τῶν ὑδάτων ἐπιφανείας καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ὑπομνήμασι.

26. Πλησίον δὲ τῆς Ἀρσινόης καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἡρώων ἐστὶ πόλις καὶ ἡ Κλεοπατρὶς ἐν τῷ μυχῷ τοῦ
C 805 Ἀραβίου κόλπου τῷ πρὸς Αἴγυπτον καὶ λιμένες καὶ κατοικίαι διώρυγές τε [1] πλείους καὶ λίμναι πλησιάζουσαι τούτοις· ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Φαγρωριοπολίτης νομὸς καὶ πόλις Φαγρωριόπολις. ἡ δὲ ἀρχὴ τῆς διώρυγος τῆς ἐκδιδούσης εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν ἀπὸ κώμης ἄρχεται Φακούσσης, ἣ συνεχής ἐστι καὶ ἡ Φίλωνος κώμη· πλάτος δ' ἔχει πηχῶν ἑκατὸν ἡ διῶρυξ, βάθος δ' ὅσον ἀρκεῖν μυριοφόρῳ νηΐ· οὗτοι δ' οἱ τόποι πλησιάζουσι τῇ κορυφῇ τοῦ Δέλτα.

27. Αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ἡ Βούβαστος πόλις καὶ ὁ Βουβαστίτης νομός· καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν ὁ Ἡλιοπολίτης νομός. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ Ἡλίου πόλις ἐπὶ χώματος ἀξιολόγου κειμένη, τὸ ἱερὸν ἔχουσα τοῦ Ἡλίου καὶ τὸν βοῦν τὸν Μνεῦιν ἐν σηκῷ τινι τρεφόμενον, ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς νενόμισται θεός, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν Μέμφει ὁ Ἆπις. πρόκεινται δὲ τοῦ χώματος λίμναι, τὴν ἀνάχυσιν ἐκ τῆς πλησίον διώρυγος ἔχουσαι. νυνὶ μὲν οὖν ἐστι πανέρημος ἡ πόλις, τὸ ἱερὸν ἔχουσα τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ τρόπῳ κατεσκευασμένον ἀρχαῖον, ἔχον πολλὰ τεκμήρια τῆς Καμβύσου μανίας καὶ ἱεροσυλίας, ὃς τὰ μὲν πυρί, τὰ δὲ σιδήρῳ διελωβᾶτο τῶν ἱερῶν, ἀκρωτηριάζων καὶ περικαίων, καθάπερ καὶ τοὺς ὀβελίσκους· ὧν δύο καὶ εἰς Ῥώμην ἐκομίσθησαν οἱ μὴ κεκακωμένοι τελέως, ἄλλοι δ' εἰσὶ κἀκεῖ καὶ ἐν Θήβαις, τῇ νῦν Διοσπόλει, οἱ μὲν ἑστῶτες ἀκμὴν πυρίβρωτοι, οἱ δὲ καὶ κείμενοι.

[1] τε, Corais, for δέ; so the later editors.

already discussed the levels of the bodies of water in my first commentaries.[1]

26. Near Arsinoê one comes also to Heroönpolis and Cleopatris, in the recess of the Arabian Gulf towards Aegypt, and to harbours and settlements, and near there, to several canals and lakes. Here, too, is the Phagroriopolite Nome and the city Phagroriopolis. The canal which empties into the Red Sea begins at Phacussa, to which the Village of Philo is contiguous; the canal has a breadth of one hundred cubits and a depth sufficient for very large merchant-vessels; and these places are near the vertex of the Delta.

27. Here are both the city Bubastus and the Bubastite Nome; and above it is the Heliopolite Nome. In this Nome is Heliupolis, which is situated upon a noteworthy mound; it contains the temple of Helios, and the ox Mneuïs, which is kept in a kind of sanctuary and is regarded among the inhabitants as god, as is Apis in Memphis. In front of the mound are lakes, which receive the overflow from the neighbouring canal. The city is now entirely deserted; it contains the ancient temple constructed in the Aegyptian manner, which affords many evidences of the madness and sacrilege of Cambyses, who partly by fire and partly by iron sought to outrage the temples, mutilating them and burning them on every side, just as he did with the obelisks. Two of these, which were not completely spoiled, were brought to Rome, but others are either still there or at Thebes, the present Diospolis—some still standing, thoroughly eaten by the fire, and others lying on the ground.

[1] 1. 1. 20 and 1. 3. 8 ff.

28. Τῆς δὲ κατασκευῆς τῶν ἱερῶν ἡ διάθεσις τοιαύτη· κατὰ τὴν εἰσβολὴν τὴν εἰς τὸ τέμενος λιθόστρωτόν ἐστιν ἔδαφος, πλάτος μὲν ὅσον πλεθριαῖον ἢ καὶ ἔλαττον, μῆκος δὲ καὶ τριπλάσιον καὶ τετραπλάσιον, ἔστιν ὅπου καὶ μεῖζον· καλεῖται δὲ τοῦτο δρόμος, καθάπερ Καλλίμαχος εἴρηκεν·

ὁ δρόμος ἱερὸς οὗτος Ἀνούβιδος.

διὰ δὲ τοῦ μήκους παντὸς ἑξῆς ἐφ' ἑκάτερα τοῦ πλάτους σφίγγες ἵδρυνται λίθιναι, πήχει εἴκοσιν ἢ μικρῷ πλείους ἀπ' ἀλλήλων διέχουσαι, ὥσθ' ἕνα μὲν ἐκ δεξιῶν εἶναι στίχον τῶν σφιγγῶν, ἕνα δ' ἐξ εὐωνύμων· μετὰ δὲ τὰς σφίγγας πρόπυλον μέγα, εἶτ' ἄλλο προελθόντι πρόπυλον, εἶτ' ἄλλο· οὐκ ἔστι δὲ διωρισμένος ἀριθμὸς οὔτε τῶν προπύλων οὔτε τῶν σφιγγῶν, ἄλλα δ' ἐν ἄλλοις ἱεροῖς, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ μήκη καὶ τὰ πλάτη τῶν δρόμων. μετὰ δὲ τὰ προπύλαια ὁ νεὼς πρόναον ἔχων μέγα καὶ ἀξιόλογον, τὸν δὲ σηκὸν σύμμετρον, ξόανον δ' οὐδέν, ἢ οὐκ ἀνθρωπόμορφον, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἀλόγων ζῴων τινός· τοῦ δὲ προνάου παρ' ἑκάτερον πρόκειται τὰ λεγόμενα[1] πτερά· ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα ἰσουψῆ τῷ νεῷ τείχη δύο, κατ'
C 806 ἀρχὰς μὲν ἀφεστῶτα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων μικρὸν[2] πλέον ἢ τὸ πλάτος ἐστὶ τῆς κρηπῖδος τοῦ νεώ, ἔπειτ' εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν προϊόντι κατ' ἐπινευούσας[3] γραμ-

[1] Instead of λεγόμενα C reads μεγάλα. [2] μικρῷ Dz.
[3] ἐπινευούσας, Corais and Groskurd emend to ἀπονευούσας.

[1] Strabo means the Aegyptian temples in general.
[2] A sketch of the plan may be found in Tozer's *Selections*, p. 356; but cp. the sketch of the pronaos in the Corais-Latronne edition.

28. The plan of the construction of the temples[1] is as follows:[2] at the entrance into the sacred precinct there is a floor paved with stones, with a breadth of about a plethrum, or less, and a length either three or four times as great, or in some cases more; and this is called the dromus,[3] as Callimachus states: "This is the dromus, sacred to Anubis."[4] Throughout its whole length are stone sphinxes placed in order on each of its two sides, at a distance from one another of twenty cubits or a little more, so that one row of the sphinxes is on the right and one row on the left. And after the sphinxes one comes to a large propylum,[5] and then, as one proceeds, another, and then another; but there is no prescribed number either of propyla or of sphinxes, and they are different in different temples, as are also the lengths and the breadths of the dromi. After the propylaea one comes to the naos,[6] which has a large and noteworthy pronaos,[7] and to a sanctuary of commensurate size, though it has no statue, or rather no statue of human form, but only of some irrational animal. On either side of the pronaos project the wings, as they are called. These are two walls equal in height to the naos, which are at first distant from one another a little more than the breadth of the foundation of the naos, and then, as one proceeds onward, follow

[3] Literally, "course" or "run."

[4] The Aegyptian Anpu, worshipped as "Lord of the Grave."

[5] Literally, "Front Gate"; but, like the Propylaea on the Acropolis at Athens, the propylum was a considerable building forming a gateway to the temple.

[6] *i.e.* the temple proper.

[7] *i.e.* front hall-room.

μὰς μέχρι πηχῶν πεντήκοντα ἢ ἑξήκοντα· ἀναγλυφὰς δ' ἔχουσιν οἱ τοῖχοι οὗτοι μεγάλων εἰδώλων, ὁμοίων τοῖς Τυρρηνικοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις σφόδρα τῶν παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι δημιουργημάτων. ἔστι δέ τις καὶ πολύστυλος οἶκος, καθάπερ ἐν Μέμφει, βαρβαρικὴν ἔχων τὴν κατασκευήν· πλὴν γὰρ τοῦ μεγάλων εἶναι καὶ πολλῶν καὶ πολυστίχων τῶν στύλων [1] οὐδὲν ἔχει χαρίεν οὐδὲ γραφικόν, ἀλλὰ ματαιοπονίαν ἐμφαίνει μᾶλλον.

29. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἡλίου πόλει καὶ οἴκους εἴδομεν μεγάλους, ἐν οἷς διέτριβον οἱ ἱερεῖς· μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ ταύτην κατοικίαν ἱερέων γεγονέναι φασὶ τὸ παλαιόν, φιλοσόφων ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἀστρονομικῶν· ἐκλέλοιπε δὲ καὶ τοῦτο νυνὶ τὸ σύστημα καὶ ἡ ἄσκησις. ἐκεῖ μὲν οὖν οὐδεὶς ἡμῖν ἐδείκνυτο τῆς τοιαύτης ἀσκήσεως προεστώς, ἀλλ' οἱ ἱεροποιοὶ μόνον καὶ ἐξηγηταὶ τοῖς ξένοις τῶν περὶ τὰ ἱερά. παρηκολούθει δέ τις ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας ἀναπλέοντι εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον Αἰλίῳ Γάλλῳ τῷ ἡγεμόνι Χαιρήμων τοὔνομα, προσποιούμενος τοιαύτην τινὰ ἐπιστήμην, γελώμενος δὲ τὸ πλέον ὡς ἀλαζὼν καὶ ἰδιώτης. ἐκεῖ δ' οὖν ἐδείκνυντο οἵ τε τῶν ἱερέων οἶκοι καὶ Πλάτωνος καὶ Εὐδόξου διατριβαί· συνανέβη γὰρ δὴ τῷ Πλάτωνι ὁ Εὔδοξος δεῦρο καὶ συνδιέτριψαν τοῖς ἱερεῦσιν ἐνταῦθα ἐκεῖνοι τρισκαίδεκα ἔτη, ὡς εἴρηταί τισι· περιττοὺς γὰρ ὄντας κατὰ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῶν οὐρανίων, μυστι-

[1] *moz* change all these genitives to accusatives; so Corais.

[1] *i.e.* in the Etruscan tombs.

[2] Hardly Chaeremon the Alexandrian philosopher and historian, as some think. Aelius Gallus made the voyage

converging lines as far as fifty or sixty cubits; and these walls have figures of large images cut in low relief, like the Tyrrhenian [1] images and the very old works of art among the Greeks. There is also a kind of hall with numerous columns (as at Memphis, for example), which is constructed in the barbaric manner; for, except for the fact that the columns are large and numerous and form many rows, the hall has nothing pleasing or picturesque, but is rather a display of vain toil.

29. In Heliupolis I also saw large houses in which the priests lived; for it is said that this place in particular was in ancient times a settlement of priests who studied philosophy and astronomy; but both this organisation and its pursuits have now disappeared. At Heliupolis, in fact, no one was pointed out to me as presiding over such pursuits, but only those who performed the sacrifices and explained to strangers what pertained to the sacred rites. When Aelius Gallus the praefect sailed up into Aegypt, he was accompanied by a certain man from Alexandria, Chaeremon [2] by name, who pretended to some knowledge of this kind, but was generally ridiculed as a boaster and ignoramus. However, at Heliupolis the houses of the priests and schools of Plato and Eudoxus were pointed out to us; for Eudoxus went up to that place with Plato, and they both passed thirteen years [3] with the priests, as is stated by some writers; for since these priests excelled in their knowledge of the heavenly bodies,

about 25 B.C., but that Chaeremon was a tutor of Nero after A.D. 49.

[3] The Epitome reads "three years," and Diogenes Laertius (8. 87) "sixteen months."

κοὺς δὲ καὶ δυσμεταδότους, τῷ χρόνῳ καὶ ταῖς θεραπείαις ἐξελιπάρησαν, ὥστε τινὰ τῶν θεωρημάτων ἱστορῆσαι· τὰ πολλὰ δὲ ἀπεκρύψαντο οἱ βάρβαροι. οὗτοι δὲ τὰ ἐπιτρέχοντα τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς μόρια ταῖς τριακοσίαις ἑξήκοντα πέντε ἡμέραις εἰς τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου παρέδοσαν. ἀλλ' ἠγνοεῖτο τέως ὁ ἐνιαυτὸς παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ὡς καὶ ἄλλα πλείω, ἕως οἱ νεώτεροι ἀστρολόγοι παρέλαβον παρὰ τῶν μεθερμηνευσάντων εἰς τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν τὰ τῶν ἱερέων ὑπομνήματα· καὶ ἔτι νῦν παραλαμβάνουσι τὰ ἀπ' ἐκείνων, ὁμοίως καὶ τὰ τῶν Χαλδαίων.

30. Ἐντεῦθεν δὴ[1] ὁ Νεῖλός ἐστιν ὁ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Δέλτα· τούτου δὴ τὰ μὲν δεξιὰ καλοῦσι Λιβύην ἀναπλέοντι, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν καὶ τὴν Μαρεῶτιν, τὰ δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ Ἀραβίαν. ἡ μὲν οὖν Ἡλίου πόλις ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Λιβύῃ Κερκέσουρα πόλις κατὰ
C 807 τὰς Εὐδόξου κειμένη σκοπάς· δείκνυται γὰρ σκοπή τις πρὸ τῆς Ἡλίου πόλεως, καθάπερ καὶ πρὸ τῆς Κνίδου, πρὸς ἣν ἐσημειοῦτο ἐκεῖνος τῶν οὐρανίων τινὰς κινήσεις· ὁ δὲ νομὸς Λητοπολίτης οὗτος. ἀναπλεύσαντι δ' ἐστὶ Βαβυλών, φρούριον ἐρυμνόν, ἀποστάντων ἐνταῦθα Βαβυλωνίων τινῶν,

[1] Instead of δή, Dh read δέ.

[1] As stated in § 46 (below), they divided the year into twelve months of thirty days each, and at the end of the

albeit secretive and slow to impart it, Plato and Eudoxus prevailed upon them in time and by courting their favour to let them learn some of the principles of their doctrines; but the barbarians concealed most things. However, these men did teach them the fractions of the day and the night which, running over and above the three hundred and sixty-five days, fill out the time of the true year.[1] But at that time the true year was unknown among the Greeks, as also many other things, until the later astrologers learned them from the men who had translated into Greek the records of the priests; and even to this day they learn their teachings, and likewise those of the Chaldaeans.

30. From Heliupolis, then, one comes to the Nile above the Delta. Of this, the parts on the right, as one sails up, are called Libya, as also the parts round Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, whereas those on the left are called Arabia. Now Heliupolis is in Arabia, but the city Cercesura, which lies near the observatories of Eudoxus, is in Libya; for a kind of watch-tower is to be seen in front of Heliupolis, as also in front of Cnidus, with reference to which Eudoxus would note down his observations of certain movements of the heavenly bodies. Here the Nome is the Letopolite. And, having sailed farther up the river, one comes to Babylon, a stronghold, where some Babylonians had withdrawn in revolt and then successfully negotiated for permission

twelve months added five days (so Herodotus 2. 4), and then at the end of every fourth year added another day. Diodorus Siculus (1. 50), however, puts it thus: "They add five and one-fourth days to the twelve months and in this way complete the annual period."

εἶτα διαπραξαμένων ἐνταῦθα κατοικίαν παρὰ τῶν βασιλέων· νυνὶ δ' ἐστὶ στρατόπεδον ἑνὸς τῶν τριῶν ταγμάτων τῶν φρουρούντων τὴν Αἴγυπτον. ῥάχις δ' ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ μέχρι Νείλου καθήκουσα, δι' ἧς ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τροχοὶ καὶ κοχλίαι τὸ ὕδωρ ἀνάγουσιν, ἀνδρῶν ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα ἐργαζομένων δεσμίων· ἀφορῶνται δ' ἐνθένδε τηλαυγῶς αἱ πυραμίδες ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ ἐν Μέμφει καί εἰσι πλησίον.

31. [1]Ἐγγὺς δὲ καὶ ἡ Μέμφις αὐτή, τὸ βασίλειον τῶν Αἰγυπτίων· ἔστι γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ Δέλτα τρίσχοινον εἰς αὐτήν. ἔχει δὲ ἱερά, τό τε τοῦ [2]Ἀπιδος, ὅς ἐστιν ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ [2]Ὄσιρις, ὅπου ὁ βοῦς ὁ [2]Απις ἐν σηκῷ τινι τρέφεται, θεός, ὡς ἔφην, νομιζόμενος, διάλευκος τὸ μέτωπον καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ μικρὰ τοῦ σώματος, τἆλλα δὲ μέλας· οἷς σημείοις ἀεὶ κρίνουσι τὸν ἐπιτήδειον εἰς τὴν διαδοχήν, ἀπογενομένου τοῦ τὴν τιμὴν ἔχοντος. ἔστι δ' αὐλὴ προκειμένη τοῦ σηκοῦ, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ἄλλος σηκὸς τῆς μητρὸς τοῦ βοός· εἰς ταύτην δὲ τὴν αὐλὴν ἐξαφιᾶσι τὸν [2]Απιν καθ' ὥραν τινά, καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς ἐπίδειξιν τοῖς ξένοις· ὁρῶσι μὲν γὰρ καὶ διὰ θυρίδος ἐν τῷ σηκῷ, βούλονται δὲ καὶ ἔξω· ἀποσκιρτήσαντα δ' ἐν αὐτῇ μικρὰ ἀναλαμβάνουσι πάλιν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν στάσιν.

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[1] Strabo's statement is too concise to be clear. He refers to certain Babylonian captives who, being unable to endure the hard work imposed upon them *in Aegypt*, revolted from the king, seized the stronghold along the river, and gained the concession in question after a successful war (Diodorus Siculus, 1. 56, 3).

[2] *i.e.* to Babylon.

[3] The pyramids of Gizeh, described by Herodotus (2. 124 ff.) and Pliny (36. 16).

from the kings to build a settlement;[1] but now it is an encampment of one of the three legions that guard Aegypt. There is a ridge extending from the encampment even as far as the Nile, on which the water is conducted up from the river[2] by wheels and screws; and one hundred and fifty prisoners are employed in the work; and from here one can clearly see the pyramids[3] on the far side of the river at Memphis, and they are near to it.[4]

31. Memphis itself, the royal residence of the Aegyptians, is also near Babylon; for the distance to it from the Delta is only three schoeni.[5] It contains temples, one of which is that of Apis, who is the same as Osiris; it is here that the bull Apis is kept in a kind of sanctuary, being regarded, as I have said, as god; his forehead and certain other small parts of his body are marked with white, but the other parts are black;[6] and it is by these marks that they always choose the bull suitable for the succession, when the one that holds the honour has died. In front of the sanctuary is situated a court, in which there is another sanctuary belonging to the bull's mother. Into this court they set Apis loose at a certain hour, particularly that he may be shown to foreigners; for although people can see him through the window in the sanctuary, they wish to see him outside also; but when he has finished a short bout of skipping in the court they take him back again to his familiar stall.

[4] According to Pliny (36. 16) the pyramids were seven and one-half miles (*i.e.* sixty stadia) from Memphis.

[5] On the "schoenus," see 17. 1. 24.

[6] "He is black, and has on his forehead a triangular white spot and on his back the likeness of an eagle" (Herodotus 3. 28). Pliny (8. 71) says, "a crescent-like white spot on the right side."

Τό τε δὴ τοῦ Ἀπιδός ἐστιν ἱερόν, παρακείμενον τῷ Ἡφαιστείῳ, καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ Ἡφαίστειον πολυτελῶς κατεσκευασμένον ναοῦ τε μεγέθει καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις. πρόκειται δ' ἐν τῷ δρόμῳ καὶ μονόλιθος κολοσσός· ἔθος δ' ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δρόμῳ τούτῳ ταύρων ἀγῶνας συντελεῖσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, οὓς ἐπίτηδες τρέφουσί τινες, ὥσπερ οἱ ἱπποτρόφοι· συμβάλλουσι γὰρ εἰς μάχην ἀφέντες, ὁ δὲ κρείττων νομισθεὶς ἆθλου τυγχάνει. ἔστι δ' ἐν Μέμφει καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ἱερόν, θεᾶς Ἑλληνίδος νομιζομένης· τινὲς δὲ Σελήνης[1] ἱερὸν εἶναί φασιν.

32. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ Σαράπιον ἐν ἀμμώδει τόπῳ σφόδρα, ὥσθ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων θῖνας ἄμμων σωρεύεσθαι, ὑφ' ὧν αἱ σφίγγες αἱ μὲν καὶ μέχρι κεφαλῆς ἐωρῶντο ὑφ' ἡμῶν κατακεχωσμέναι, αἱ δ' ἡμιφανεῖς· ἐξ ὧν εἰκάζειν παρῆν τὸν κίνδυνον, εἰ τῷ βαδίζοντι πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν λαῖλαψ ἐπιπέσοι. πόλις δ' ἐστὶ μεγάλη τε καὶ εὔανδρος,[2] δευτέρα μετὰ Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, μιγάδων ἀνδρῶν, καθάπερ καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ συνῳκισμένων. πρόκεινται δὲ καὶ λίμναι τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν βασιλείων, ἃ νῦν μὲν κατέ-
C 808 σπασται καί ἐστιν ἔρημα, ἵδρυται δ' ἐφ' ὕψους καθήκοντα μέχρι τοῦ κάτω τῆς πόλεως ἐδάφους· συνάπτει δ' ἅλσος αὐτῷ καὶ λίμνη.

33. Τετταράκοντα δ' ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως σταδίους

[1] For Σελήνης, Nolt conj. Ἑλένης, citing Herod. 2. 112.
[2] εὔδενδρος E.

[1] Diodorus Siculus refers to "images made of one stone, both of himself (Sesostris) and of his wife, thirty cubits high, and of his sons, twenty cubits, in the temple of Hephaestus at Memphis."

There is here, then, not only the temple of Apis, which lies near the Hephaesteium, but also the Hephaesteium itself, which is a costly structure both in the size of its naos and in all other respects. In front, in the dromus, stands also a colossus made of one stone;[1] and it is the custom to hold bull-fights in this dromus, and certain men breed these bulls for the purpose, like horse-breeders; for the bulls are set loose and join in combat, and the one that is regarded as victor gets a prize. And at Memphis there is also a temple of Aphroditê, who is considered to be a Greek goddess,[2] though some say that it is a temple of Selenê.[3]

32. There is also a Sarapium at Memphis, in a place so very sandy that dunes of sand are heaped up by the winds; and by these some of the sphinxes which I saw were buried even to the head and others were only half-visible; from which one might guess the danger if a sand-storm should fall upon a man travelling on foot towards the temple. The city is both large and populous, ranks second after Alexandria, and consists of mixed races of people, like those who have settled together at Alexandria. There are lakes situated in front of the city and the palaces, which latter, though now in ruins and deserted, are situated on a height and extend down to the ground of the city below; and adjoining the city are a grove and a lake.

33. On proceeding forty stadia from the city, one

[2] Herodotus (2. 112) refers to the temple of the "Foreign Aphroditê" at Memphis and identifies her with Helen; but see Rawlinson (Vol. II, p. 157, footnote 9), who very plausibly identifies her with Astarte, the Phoenician and Syrian Aphroditê.

[3] Goddess of the Moon.

προελθόντι ὀρεινή τις ὀφρύς ἐστιν, ἐφ' ἧ πολλαὶ μέν εἰσι πυραμίδες, τάφοι τῶν βασιλέων, τρεῖς δ' ἀξιόλογοι· τὰς δὲ δύο τούτων καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἑπτὰ θεάμασι καταριθμοῦνται· εἰσὶ γὰρ σταδιαῖαι τὸ ὕψος, τετράγωνοι τῷ σχήματι, τῆς πλευρᾶς ἑκάστης μικρῷ μεῖζον τὸ ὕψος ἔχουσαι· μικρῷ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα τῆς ἑτέρας ἐστὶ μείζων· ἔχει δ' ἐν ὕψει μέσως πως [1] τῶν πλευρῶν λίθον ἐξαιρέσιμον· ἀρθέντος δὲ σύριγξ ἐστὶ σκολιὰ μέχρι τῆς

[1] Letronne conj. μιᾶς after πως; Groskurd, Meineke and others so read.

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[1] Cheops. [2] Khafra.

[3] *i.e.* "high up, approximately midway" (*horizontally*) "between the sides" (the *two* sides of the triangle which forms the northern face of the pyramid). This is the meaning of the Greek text as it stands; but all editors (from Casaubon down), translators, and archæologists, so far as the present translator knows, either emend the text or misinterpret it, or both (see critical note). Letronne (French translation), who is followed by the later translators, insists upon "moderately" as the meaning of μέσως πως (translated above by "approximately midway between"), and erroneously quotes, as a similar use of μέσως πως, 11. 2. 18, where there is no MS. authority for πως, and translates: "Elle a sur ses côtés, et à une élévation médiocre, une pierre qui peut s'ôter." The subsequent editors insert μιᾶς ("one") before τῶν πλευρῶν ("the sides"); and, following them, even Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie in his monumental work (*The Pyramids and Temples of Gizeh*, p. 168) translates: "The Greater (Pyramid), a little way up one side, has a stone that may be taken out." These interpretations accord with what are known facts; but so does the present interpretation, which also brings out two additional facts of importance: (1) It was hardly necessary for Strabo to state the obvious fact that the stone door was "*moderately* high up one side" of the pyramid (originally "about 55 feet vertically or 71 feet on the slope," according to a private letter from Petrie,

comes to a kind of mountain-brow; on it are numerous pyramids, the tombs of kings, of which three are noteworthy; and two of these are even numbered among the Seven Wonders of the World, for they are a stadium in height, are quadrangular in shape, and their height is a little greater than the length of each of the sides; and one[1] of them is only a little larger than the other.[2] High up, approximately midway between the sides, it has a movable stone,[3] and when this is raised up there is a sloping

dated Sept. 16, 1930), as compared with the height of the vertex (nearly 500 feet), or that the one door was on *one* side of the pyramid. What he means to say is that the door was *literally* high up as compared with the convenient position of an entrance close to the ground, knowing, as he did, that the Aegyptians chose a high position for it in order to keep secret the passage to the royal tombs; and, through his not unusual conciseness in such cases, he leaves the fact to be inferred. The wisdom of that secrecy is disclosed by the fact that when the Arabs, ignorant of the doorway, wished to enter the pyramid, they forced their way into it from a point near the ground through 100 feet of solid masonry, and thus by chance met the original sloping passage and discovered the original doorway. Moreover, this "movable stone," which was either a flap-door that worked on a stone pivot (Petrie, *l.c.*) or a flat slab that was easily tilted up (Borchardt, *Aegyptische Zeitschrift*, XXXV. 87), must have fitted so nicely when closed that no one unfamiliar with it could distinguish it. (2) "The sides" here must refer to the north-west and north-east *edges* of the pyramid, not to its *northern face*—much less *all four faces*—just as "sides" in the preceding sentence must mean the four sides of the base, not its plane surface. Hence, Strabo means that the doorway was purposely placed to *one side of* ("actually 24 feet," again according to Petrie's letter), and not *at*, a central point between the two edges above-mentioned, which is the fact in the case—a most important part of the ruse, as was later evidenced by the fact that the Arabs began to force their way into the pyramid at the centre (see the "Horizontal Section of the Great Pyramid"

θήκης. αὗται μὲν οὖν ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων εἰσὶ[1] τῷ αὐτῷ ἐπιπέδῳ· ἀπωτέρω δ' ἐστὶν ἐν ὕψει μείζονι[2] τῆς ὀρεινῆς ἡ τρίτη πολὺ ἐλάττων τῶν δυεῖν, πολὺ δὲ μείζονος δαπάνης κατεσκευασμένη· ἀπὸ γὰρ θεμελίων μέχρι μέσου σχεδόν τι μέλανος λίθου ἐστίν, ἐξ οὗ καὶ τὰς θυΐας κατασκευάζουσι, κομίζοντες πόρρωθεν· ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν τῆς Αἰθιοπίας ὀρῶν, καὶ τῷ σκληρὸς εἶναι καὶ δυσκατέργαστος πολυτελῆ τὴν πραγματείαν παρέσχε. λέγεται δὲ τῆς ἑταίρας τάφος γεγονὼς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐραστῶν, ἣν Σαπφὼ μέν, ἡ τῶν μελῶν ποιήτρια, καλεῖ Δωρίχαν, ἐρωμένην τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτῆς Χαράξου γεγονυῖαν, οἶνον κατάγοντος εἰς Ναύκρατιν Λέσβιον κατ' ἐμπορίαν, ἄλλοι δ' ὀνομάζουσι Ῥοδῶπιν·[3] μυθεύουσι δ', ὅτι, λουομένης αὐτῆς, ἓν τῶν ὑποδημάτων αὐτῆς ἁρπάσας ἀετὸς παρὰ τῆς θεραπαίνης κομίσειεν εἰς Μέμφιν καί, τοῦ βασιλέως δικαιοδοτοῦντος ὑπαιθρίου,[4] γενόμενος κατὰ κορυφὴν αὐτοῦ ῥίψειε τὸ ὑπόδημα εἰς τὸν κόλπον·

[1] ἐπί, before τῷ, Meineke inserts, following Kramer; ἐν, Corais.

[2] μείζονι *mo*xz, μείζων other MSS.

[3] Ῥοδῶπιν, Corais, for Ῥόδοπιν EF, Ῥοδόπην other MSS.

[4] ὑπαιθρίου, Kramer; ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ *x*, ὑπαίθριος other MSS.

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in Richard A. Proctor's *The Great Pyramid*, opposite p. 138). In short (1) μέσως πως cannot mean "moderately" in a matter of measurement (if indeed it ever means the same as μετρίως) and naturally goes with τῶν πλευρῶν, not ἐν ὕψει; and in fact some interpreters utterly ignore the πως. (2) The insertion of μιᾶς is not only unnecessary but eliminates two important observations.

[1] This passage "sloped steeply down through masonry and solid rock for 318 feet," passing through an unfinished vault

passage to the vault.[1] Now these pyramids are near one another and on the same level; but farther on, at a greater height of the hill, is the third, which is much smaller than the two, though constructed at much greater expense; for from the foundations almost to the middle it is made of black stone, the stone from which mortars are made, being brought from a great distance, for it is brought from the mountains of Aethiopia; and because of its being hard and difficult to work into shape it rendered the undertaking very expensive. It is called "Tomb of the Courtesan," having been built by her lovers—the courtesan whom Sappho [2] the Melic poetess calls Doricha, the beloved of Sappho's brother Charaxus, who was engaged in transporting Lesbian wine to Naucratis for sale,[3] but others give her the name Rhodopis.[4] They tell the fabulous story that, when she was bathing, an eagle snatched one of her sandals from her maid and carried it to Memphis; and while the king was administering justice in the open air, the eagle, when it arrived above his head, flung the sandal into

(subterranean chamber) "46 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 10.6 feet high," and "ended in a cul-de-sac," being "intended to mislead possible riflers of the" royal "tomb" above (Knight, *l.c.*). Petrie's translation of *μέχρι τῆς θήκης* ("to the very foundations," instead of "to the vault") is at least misleading. In the very next sentence Strabo refers to the "foundations" (*θεμελίων*). Since Strabo fails to mention the vaults of the king and the queen high above, the natural inference might be that he regarded the subterranean vault as the actual royal tomb; and in that case one might assume that the tombs were rifled, not by Augustus, but before his time, perhaps by the Persians.

[2] *Frag.* 138 (Bergk) and *Lyra Graeca*, L.C.L., Vol. I, p. 207 (Edmunds).

[3] So Athenaeus, 13. 68.

[4] See Herodotus 2. 134–135.

ὁ δὲ καὶ τῷ ῥυθμῷ τοῦ ὑποδήματος καὶ τῷ παραδόξῳ κινηθεὶς περιπέμψειεν εἰς τὴν χώραν κατὰ ζήτησιν τῆς φορούσης ἀνθρώπου τοῦτο· εὑρεθεῖσα δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Ναυκρατιτῶν ἀναχθείη καὶ γένοιτο γυνὴ τοῦ βασιλέως, τελευτήσασα δὲ τοῦ λεχθέντος τύχοι τάφου.

34. Ἓν δέ τι τῶν ὁραθέντων ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐν ταῖς πυραμίσι παραδόξων οὐκ ἄξιον παραλιπεῖν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς λατύπης σωροί τινες πρὸ τῶν πυραμίδων κεῖνται· ἐν τούτοις δ' εὑρίσκεται ψήγματα καὶ τύπῳ καὶ μεγέθει φακοειδῆ· ἐνίοις δὲ καὶ ὡς ἂν πτίσμα οἷον ἡμιλεπίστων ὑποτρέχει·[1] φασὶ δ' ἀπολιθωθῆναι λείψανα τῆς τῶν ἐργαζομένων τροφῆς· οὐκ ἀπέοικε[2] δέ· καὶ γὰρ οἶκοι παρ' ἡμῖν λόφος ἐστὶν ἐν πεδίῳ παραμήκης, οὗτος δ' ἐστὶ μεστὸς ψήφων φακοειδῶν λίθου πωρείας·[3] καὶ αἱ θαλάττιαι δὲ καὶ αἱ ποτάμιαι ψῆφοι σχεδόν τι τὴν αὐτὴν ἀπορίαν ὑπογράφουσιν· ἀλλ' αὗται μὲν
C 809 ἐν τῇ κινήσει τῇ διὰ τοῦ ῥεύματος εὑρεσιλογίαν τινὰ ἔχουσιν, ἐκεῖ δ' ἀπορωτέρα ἡ σκέψις. εἴρηται δ' ἐν ἄλλοις καὶ διότι περὶ τὸ μέταλλον τῶν λίθων, ἐξ ὧν αἱ πυραμίδες γεγόνασιν, ἐν ὄψει[4] ταῖς πυραμίσιν ὂν πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, Τρωικόν τι καλεῖται πετρῶδες ἱκανῶς ὄρος καὶ σπήλαια ὑπ' αὐτῷ καὶ κώμη πλησίον καὶ τούτοις καὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, Τροία καλουμένη, κατοικία

[1] ἐπιτρέχει *s*, Corais following.
[2] For ἀπέοικε Letronne conj. ἐπέοικε.
[3] πωρείας, Meineke, for πορίας DEF, πωρίας other MSS.; πωρίνου Siebenkees and Groskurd.
[4] ὄψει, Corais, for ὄψει; so the later editors.

his lap; and the king, stirred both by the beautiful shape of the sandal and by the strangeness of the occurrence, sent men in all directions into the country in quest of the woman who wore the sandal; and when she was found in the city of Naucratis, she was brought up to Memphis, became the wife of the king, and when she died was honoured with the above-mentioned tomb.

34. One of the marvellous things I saw at the pyramids should not be omitted: there are heaps of stone-chips lying in front of the pyramids; and among these are found chips that are like lentils both in form and size; and under some of the heaps lie winnowings, as it were, as of half-peeled grains. They say that what was left of the food of the workmen has petrified; and this is not improbable. Indeed, in my home-country,[1] in a plain, there is a long hill which is full of lentil-shaped pebbles of porous stone;[2] and the pebbles both of the seas and of the rivers present about the same puzzling question; but while these latter find an explanation in the motion caused by the current of water, the speculation in that other case is more puzzling. It has been stated elsewhere[3] that in the neighbourhood of the quarry of the stones from which the pyramids are built, which is in sight of the pyramids, on the far side of the river in Arabia, there is a very rocky mountain which is called "Trojan," and that there are caves at the foot of it, and a village near both these and the river which is called Troy, being an ancient settle-

[1] Strabo was born at Amaseia in Pontus (*Introduction*, p. xiv).

[2] *i.e.* "tufa."

[3] Not in Strabo's *Geography*; perhaps in his *History* (see Vol. I, p. 47, note 1).

παλαιὰ τῶν Μενελάῳ συγκατακολουθησάντων αἰχμαλώτων Τρώων, καταμεινάντων δ' αὐτόθι.

35. Μετὰ δὲ Μέμφιν Ἄκανθος πόλις ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος ἱερὸν καὶ τὸ τῆς ἀκάνθης ἄλσος τῆς Θηβαϊκῆς, ἐξ ἧς τὸ κόμμι. εἶθ' ὁ Ἀφροδιτοπολίτης νομὸς καὶ ἡ ὁμώνυμος πόλις ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ λευκὴ βοῦς ἱερὰ τρέφεται. εἶθ' ὁ Ἡρακλεώτης νομὸς ἐν νήσῳ μεγάλῃ, καθ' ἣν ἡ διῶρύξ ἐστιν ἐν δεξιᾷ εἰς τὴν Λιβύην ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρσινοΐτην νομόν, ὥστε καὶ δίστομον εἶναι τὴν διώρυγα, μεταξὺ μέρους τινὸς τῆς νήσου παρεμπίπτοντος. ἔστί δ' ὁ νομὸς οὗτος ἀξιολογώτατος τῶν ἁπάντων κατά τε τὴν ὄψιν καὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν κατασκευήν· ἐλαιόφυτός τε γὰρ μόνος ἐστὶ μεγάλοις καὶ τελείοις δένδρεσι καὶ καλλικάρποις, εἰ δὲ συγκομίζοι καλῶς τις, καὶ εὐέλαιος· ὀλιγωροῦντες δὲ τούτου πολὺ μὲν ποιοῦσιν ἔλαιον, μοχθηρὸν δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὀδμήν (ἡ δ' ἄλλη Αἴγυπτος ἀνέλαιός ἐστι πλὴν τῶν κατ' Ἀλεξάνδρειαν κήπων, οἳ μέχρι τοῦ ἐλαίαν χορηγεῖν ἱκανοί εἰσιν, ἔλαιον δ' οὐχ ὑπουργοῦσιν)· οἶνόν τε οὐκ ὀλίγον ἐκφέρει σῖτόν τε καὶ ὄσπρια καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σπέρματα πάμπολλα. θαυμαστὴν δὲ καὶ τὴν λίμνην ἔχει τὴν Μοίριδος [1] καλουμένην, πελαγίαν τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῇ χρόᾳ θαλαττοειδῆ· καὶ τοὺς αἰγιαλοὺς δέ ἐστιν ὁρᾶν ἐοικότας τοῖς θαλαττίοις· ὡς ὑπονοεῖν τὰ αὐτὰ περὶ τῶν κατὰ

[1] Μοίριδος Ew, Μούριδος other MSS.

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[1] So Diodorus Siculus I. 56. 4.
[2] *i.e. Mimosa Nilotica.*
[3] *i.e.* gum arabic.
[4] See § 37 below.

ment of the captive Trojans who accompanied Menelaus but stayed there.[1]

35. After Memphis one comes to a city Acanthus, likewise situated in Libya, and to the temple of Osiris and the grove of the Thebaïc acantha,[2] from which the gum[3] is obtained. Then to the Aphroditopolite Nome, and to the city of like name in Arabia, where is kept a white cow which is sacred. Then to the Heracleote Nome, on a large island, where, on the right, is the canal which leads into Libya to the Arsinoïte Nome, so that the canal has two mouths, a part of the island intervening between the two.[4] This Nome is the most noteworthy of all in respect to its appearance, its fertility, and its material development, for it alone is planted with olive trees that are large and full-grown and bear fine fruit, and it would also produce good olive oil if the olives were carefully gathered.[5] But since they neglect this matter, although they make much oil, it has a bad smell (the rest of Aegypt has no olive trees, except the gardens near Alexandria, which are sufficient for supplying olives, but furnish no oil). And it produces wine in no small quantity, as well as grain, pulse, and the other seed-plants in very great varieties. It also contains the wonderful lake called the Lake of Moeris, which is an open sea in size and like a sea in colour; and its shores, also, resemble those of a sea, so that one may make the same supposition about this region as about

[5] In some countries, and generally in Asia, "the olives are beaten down by poles or by shaking the boughs, or even allowed to drop naturally, often lying on the ground until the convenience of the owner admits of their removal; much of the inferior oil owes its bad quality to the carelessness of the proprietor of the trees" (*Encyc. Brit.* s.v. "Olive").

Ἄμμωνα τόπων καὶ τούτων (καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ πάμπολυ ἀφεστᾶσιν ἀλλήλων καὶ τοῦ Παραιτονίου), μὴ ὥσπερ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐκεῖνο εἰκάζειν ἔστι πρότερον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἱδρῦσθαι διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν τεκμηρίων, καὶ ταῦθ' ὁμοίως τὰ χωρία πρότερον ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ ὑπῆργεν. ἡ δὲ κάτω Αἴγυπτος καὶ τὰ μέχρι τῆς λίμνης τῆς Σιρβωνίτιδος πέλαγος ἦν, σύρρουν τυχὸν ἴσως τῇ Ἐρυθρᾷ τῇ κατὰ Ἡρώων πόλιν καὶ τὸν Ἀϊλανίτην[1] μυχόν.

36. Εἴρηται δὲ περὶ τούτων διὰ πλειόνων ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ὑπομνήματι τῆς γεωγραφίας, καὶ νῦν δ' ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὑπομνηστέον τὸ[2] τῆς φύσεως ἅμα καὶ τὸ τῆς προνοίας ἔργον εἰς ἓν συμφέροντας· τὸ μὲν τῆς φύσεως, ὅτι τῶν πάντων ὑφ' ἓν[3] συννευόντων τὸ τοῦ ὅλου μέσον καὶ σφαιρουμένων[4] περὶ τοῦτο, τὸ μὲν πυκνότατον καὶ μεσαί-
C 810 τατόν ἐστιν ἡ γῆ, τὸ δ' ἧττον τοιοῦτον καὶ ἐφεξῆς τὸ ὕδωρ, ἑκάτερον δὲ σφαῖρα, ἡ μὲν στερεά, ἡ δὲ κοίλη, ἐντὸς ἔχουσα τὴν γῆν· τὸ δὲ τῆς προνοίας, ὅτι βεβούληται, καὶ αὐτὴ ποικίλτριά τις οὖσα καὶ μυρίων ἔργων δημιουργός, ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ζῷα γεννᾶν, ὡς πολὺ διαφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων, καὶ τούτων τὰ κράτιστα θεούς τε καὶ ἀνθρώπους, ὧν ἕνεκεν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα συνέστηκε. τοῖς μὲν οὖν θεοῖς ἀπέδειξε τὸν οὐρανόν, τοῖς δ' ἀνθρώποις τὴν γῆν, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν τοῦ κόσμου μερῶν· ἄκρα δὲ τῆς σφαίρας τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ

[1] Ἐλανίτην D. [2] τό, Corais inserts.
[3] εἰς ἓν Dhi.
[4] σφαιρουμένων, Corais, for σφαιρούμενον.

[1] See 16. 2. 30, 4. 4, 4, 18. [2] 1. 3. 4, 13.

that of Ammon (in fact, Ammon and the Heracleote Nome are not very far distant from one another or from Paraetonium), that, just as from the numerous evidences one may surmise that that temple was in earlier times situated on the sea, so likewise these districts were in earlier times on the sea. And Lower Aegypt and the parts extending as far as Lake Sirbonis were sea—this sea being confluent, perhaps, with the Red Sea in the neighbourhood of Heröonpolis and the Aelanites[1] Gulf.

36. I have already discussed this subject at greater length in the First Commentary of my *Geography*,[2] but now also I must comment briefly on the work of Nature and at the same time upon that of Providence, since they contribute to one result.[3] The work of Nature is this, that all things converge to one thing, the centre of the whole, and form a sphere around this; and the densest and most central thing is the earth, and the thing that is less so and next in order after it is the water; and that each of the two is a sphere, the former solid, the latter hollow, having the earth inside of it. And the work of Providence is this, that being likewise a broiderer, as it were, and artificer of countless works, it has willed, among its first works, to beget living beings, as being much superior to everything else, and among these the most excellent beings, both gods and men, on whose account everything else has been formed. Now to the gods Providence assigned the heavens and to men the earth, which are the extremities of the two parts of the universe; and the two extremities of the sphere are the central part and the outermost

[3] The reader will remember that Strabo was a Stoic philosopher (1. 2. 3, 34).

ἐξωτάτω. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τῇ γῇ περίκειται τὸ ὕδωρ, οὐκ ἔστι δ' ἔνυδρον ζῷον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλὰ χερσαῖον καὶ ἐναέριον καὶ πολλοῦ κοινωνικὸν φωτός, ἐποίησεν ἐξοχὰς ἐν τῇ γῇ πολλὰς[1] καὶ εἰσοχάς, ὥστ' ἐν αἷς μὲν ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι τὸ σύμπαν ἢ καὶ τὸ πλέον ὕδωρ ἀποκρύπτον τὴν ὑπ' αὐτῷ γῆν, ἐν αἷς δ' ἐξέχειν τὴν γῆν ἀποκρύπτουσαν ὑφ' ἑαυτῇ τὸ ὕδωρ, πλὴν ὅσον χρήσιμον τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ γένει καὶ τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸ ζῴοις καὶ φυτοῖς. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐν κινήσει συνεχεῖ τὰ σύμπαντα καὶ μεταβολαῖς μεγάλαις (οὐ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἄλλως τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ τηλικαῦτα ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ διοκεῖσθαι), ὑποληπτέον, μήτε τὴν γῆν ἀεὶ συμμένειν οὕτως, ὥστ' ἀεὶ τηλικαύτην εἶναι μηδὲν προστιθεῖσαν ἑαυτῇ μηδ' ἀφαιροῦσαν, μήτε τὸ ὕδωρ, μήτε τὴν ἔδραν ἔχειν τὴν αὐτὴν ἑκάτερον, καὶ ταῦτα εἰς ἄλληλα φυσικωτάτης οὔσης καὶ ἐγγυτάτω τῆς μεταπτώσεως· ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς γῆς πολλὴν εἰς ὕδωρ μεταβάλλειν, καὶ τῶν ὑδάτων πολλὰ χερσοῦσθαι τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον, ὅνπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ γῇ, καθ' ἣν αὐτὴν[2] τοσαῦται διαφοραί· ἡ μὲν γὰρ εὔθρυπτος, ἡ δὲ στερεὰ καὶ πετρώδης καὶ σιδηρῖτις καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ὑγρᾶς οὐσίας· ἡ μὲν ἁλμυρίς, ἡ δὲ γλυκεῖα καὶ πότιμος, ἡ δὲ φαρμακώδης καὶ σωτήριος καὶ ὀλέθριος καὶ ψυχρὰ καὶ θερμή. τί οὖν θαυμαστόν, εἴ τινα μέρη τῆς γῆς, ἃ νῦν οἰκεῖται, θαλάττῃ πρότερον κατείχετο, τὰ δὲ νῦν

[1] πολλάς, Tzschucke, for πολλοῖς.
[2] καθ' ἣν αὐτήν, Groskurd, for καθ' ἑαυτήν.

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part.[1] But since water surrounds the earth, and man is not an aquatic animal, but a land animal that needs air and requires much light, Providence has made numerous elevations and hollows on the earth, so that the whole, or the most, of the water is received in the hollows, hiding the earth beneath it, and the earth projects in the elevations, hiding the water beneath itself, except so much of the latter as is useful for the human race, as also for the animals and plants round it. But since all things are continually in motion and undergo great changes (for it is not possible otherwise for things of this kind and number and size in the universe to be regulated), we must take it for granted, first, that the earth is not always so constant that it is always of this or that size, adding nothing to itself nor subtracting anything, and, secondly, that the water is not, and, thirdly, that neither of the two keeps the same fixed place, especially since the reciprocal change of one into the other is most natural and very near at hand; and also that much of the earth changes into water, and many of the waters become dry land in the same manner as on the earth, where also so many variations take place; for one kind of earth crumbles easily and others are solid, or rocky, or contain iron ore, and so with the rest. And the case is the same with the properties of liquids: one water is salty, another sweet and potable, and others contain drugs, salutary or deadly, or are hot or cold. Why, then, is it marvellous if some parts of the earth which are at present inhabited were covered with sea in earlier times, and

[1] Heaven is the outermost periphery, in which is situated everything that is divine (Poseidonius, quoted by Diogenes Laërtius, 7. 138).

πελάγη πρότερον ᾠκεῖτο; καθάπερ καὶ πηγὰς τὰς[1] πρότερον ἐκλιπεῖν συνέβη, τὰς δ' ἀνεῖσθαι, καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ λίμνας, οὕτω δὲ καὶ ὄρη καὶ πεδία εἰς ἄλληλα μεταπίπτειν· περὶ ὧν καὶ πρότερον εἰρήκαμεν πολλά, καὶ νῦν εἰρήσθω.

37. Ἡ δ' οὖν Μοίριδος[2] λίμνη διὰ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ βάθος ἱκανή ἐστι κατὰ[3] τὰς ἀναβάσεις τὴν πλημμυρίδα φέρειν καὶ μὴ ὑπερπολάζειν εἰς τὰ οἰκούμενα καὶ πεφυτευμένα, εἶτα ἐν τῇ ἀπο-
C 811 βάσει τὸ πλεονάζον ἀποδοῦσα τῇ αὐτῇ διώρυγι κατὰ θάτερον τῶν στομάτων ἔχειν ὑπολειπόμενον τὸ χρήσιμον πρὸς τὰς ἐποχετείας καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ἡ διῶρυξ. ταῦτα μὲν φυσικά, ἐπίκειται δὲ τοῖς στόμασιν ἀμφοτέροις τῆς διώρυγος κλεῖθρα, οἷς ταμιεύουσιν οἱ ἀρχιτέκτονες τό τε εἰσρέον ὕδωρ καὶ τὸ ἐκρέον. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἡ τοῦ λαβυρίνθου κατασκευὴ πάρισον ταῖς πυραμίσιν ἐστὶν ἔργον καὶ ὁ παρακείμενος τάφος τοῦ κατασκευάσαντος βασιλέως τὸν λαβύρινθον. ἔστι δὲ κατὰ[4] τὸν πρῶτον εἴσπλουν τὸν εἰς τὴν διώρυγα προελθόντι ὅσον τριάκοντα ἢ τετταράκοντα σταδίους ἐπίπεδόν τι τραπεζῶδες χωρίον, ἔχον κώμην τε καὶ βασίλειον μέγα ἐκ πολλῶν βασιλείων,[5] ὅσοι πρότερον ἦσαν νομοί· τοσαῦται γάρ εἰσιν αὐλαὶ περίστυλοι, συνεχεῖς ἀλλήλαις, ἐφ' ἕνα στίχον πᾶσαι καὶ ἐφ' ἑνὸς τοίχου, ὡς ἂν τείχους μακροῦ[6] προκειμένας ἔχοντος[7] τὰς αὐλάς· αἱ δ' εἰς αὐτὰς

[1] καὶ τὰς πηγάς Dh. [2] Μούριδος Dhimowuz.
[3] All MSS. except E read τε after κατά.
[4] δὲ κατά E, δὲ τὸ κατά DFh, δὲ τῷ κατά other MSS.
[5] βασιλείων, Corais, for βασιλέων.
[6] μακροῦ, Corais, for μικροῦ.
[7] ἔχοντος, Corais, for ἐχόντες.

if what are now seas were inhabited in earlier times? Just as fountains of earlier times have given out and others have sprung forth, and rivers and lakes, so also mountains and plains have changed one into another. But I have discussed this subject at length before,[1] and now let this suffice.

37. Be this as it may, the Lake of Moeris,[2] on account of its size and its depth, is sufficient to bear the flood-tides at the risings of the Nile and not overflow into the inhabited and planted parts, and then, in the retirement of the river, to return the excess water to the river by the same canal at each of its two mouths[3] and, both itself and the canal, to keep back an amount remaining that will be useful for irrigation. While these conditions are the work of nature, yet locks have been placed at both mouths of the canal, by which the engineers[4] regulate both the inflow and the outflow of the water. In addition to the things mentioned, this Nome has the Labyrinth, which is a work comparable to the pyramids, and, near it, the tomb of the king who built the Labyrinth.[5] Near the first entrance to the canal, and on proceeding thence about thirty or forty stadia, one comes to a flat, trapezium-shaped place, which has a village, and also a great palace composed of many palaces—as many in number as there were Nomes in earlier times;[6] for this is the number of courts, surrounded by colonnades, continuous with one another, all in a single row and along one wall, the structure being as it were a long wall with the courts in front of it; and the

[1] 1. 3. 4, 12–15.
[2] On this lake, cp. Herodotus 2. 149.
[3] Cp. § 35 above.
[4] Literally, "architects."
[5] On this Labyrinth, cp. Herodotus 2. 148, Diodorus Siculus 1. 66. 3, and Pliny 36. 19.
[6] See 17. 1. 3.

ὁδοὶ καταντικρὺ τοῦ τείχους εἰσί. πρόκεινται δὲ τῶν εἰσόδων κρυπταί τινες μακραὶ καὶ πολλαί, δι' ἀλλήλων ἔχουσαι σκολιὰς τὰς ὁδούς, ὥστε χωρὶς ἡγεμόνος μηδενὶ τῶν ξένων εἶναι δυνατὴν τὴν εἰς ἑκάστην αὐλὴν πάροδόν τε καὶ ἔξοδον. τὸ δὲ θαυμαστόν, ὅτι αἱ στέγαι τῶν οἴκων ἑκάστου μονόλιθοι,[1] καὶ τῶν κρυπτῶν τὰ πλάτη μονολίθοις ὡσαύτως ἐστέγασται πλαξίν, ὑπερβαλλούσαις τὸ μέγεθος, ξύλων οὐδαμοῦ καταμεμιγμένων οὐδ' ἄλλης ὕλης οὐδεμιᾶς. ἀναβάντα τε[2] ἐπὶ τὸ στέγος, οὐ μεγάλῳ[3] ὕψει, ἅτε μονοστέγῳ, ἔστιν ἰδεῖν πεδίον λίθινον ἐκ τηλικούτων λίθων, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πάλιν εἰς τὰς αὐλὰς ἐκπίπτοντα[4] ἐξῆς ὁρᾶν κειμένας ὑπὸ μονολίθων κιόνων ὑπηρεισμένας ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι· καὶ οἱ τοῖχοι δὲ οὐκ ἐξ ἐλαττόνων τῷ μεγέθει λίθων σύγκεινται. ἐπὶ τέλει δὲ τῆς οἰκοδομίας ταύτης πλέον ἢ στάδιον ἐπεχούσης[5] ὁ τάφος ἐστί, πυραμὶς τετράγωνος, ἑκάστην τετράπλεθρόν πως ἔχουσα τὴν πλευρὰν καὶ τὸ ἴσον ὕψος· Ἰμάνδης[6] δ' ὄνομα ὁ ταφείς. πεποιῆσθαι δέ φασι τὰς αὐλὰς τοσαύτας, ὅτι τοὺς νομοὺς ἔθος ἦν ἐκεῖσε συνέρχεσθαι πάντας ἀριστίνδην[7] μετὰ τῶν οἰκείων ἱερέων καὶ ἱερειῶν, θυσίας τε καὶ θεοδοσίας καὶ δικαιοδοσίας[8] περὶ

[1] μοτόλιθοι D, μονολίθου F, μονολίθῳ other MSS.

[2] All MSS. except E read ἐστι after τε.

[3] Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Meineke, emend μέγα τῷ to μεγάλῳ. One would expect ἐν before the οὐ.

[4] For ἐκπίπτοντα, Letronne conj. ἐκκύπτοντα, Kramer εἰσβλέποντα.

[5] ἐπεχούσης, Corais, for ἀπεχούσης.

[6] Ἰμάνδης, Meineke and Müller-Dübner, for Ἰσμάνδης MSS., Μαίνδης Epit. (cp. Ἰσμάνδης § 42 below).

roads leading into them are exactly opposite the wall. In front of the entrances are crypts, as it were, which are long and numerous and have winding passages communicating with one another, so that no stranger can find his way either into any court or out of it without a guide. But the marvellous thing is that the roof of each of the chambers consists of a single stone, and that the breadths of the crypts are likewise roofed with single slabs of surpassing size, with no intermixture anywhere of timber or of any other material. And, on ascending to the roof, which is at no great height, inasmuch as the Labyrinth has only one story, one can see a plain of stone, consisting of stones of that great size; and thence, descending out into the courts again, one can see that they lie in a row and are each supported by twenty-seven monolithic pillars; and their walls, also, are composed of stones that are no smaller in size. At the end of this building, which occupies more than a stadium, is the tomb, a quadrangular pyramid, which has sides about four plethra in width and a height equal thereto. Imandes [1] is the name of the man buried there. It is said that this number of courts was built because it was the custom for all the Nomes to assemble there in accordance with their rank, together with their own priests and priestesses, for the sake of sacrifice and of offering gifts to the gods and of administering

[1] Perhaps an error for "Mandes." The name is spelled Ismandes in §42 below. Diodorus says "Mendes, whom some give the name Marrus." The real builder was Maindes, or Amon-em-hat III, of the twelfth dynasty (Sayce, *The Egypt of the Hebrews*, p. 281).

[7] *ἀριστίνδην*, Tyrwhitt, for *ἄριστον δ' ἦν*.
[8] *καὶ δικαιοδοσίας*, suspected by Corais and Müller-Dübner.

τῶν μεγίστων χάριν. κατήγετο δὲ τῶν νομῶν ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἀποδειχθεῖσαν αὐλὴν αὐτῷ.

38. Παραπλεύσαντι δὲ ταῦτα ἐφ' ἑκατὸν σταδίους πόλις ἐστὶν Ἀρσινόη, Κροκοδείλων δὲ πόλις ἐκαλεῖτο πρότερον· σφρόδρα γὰρ ἐν τῷ νομῷ τούτῳ τιμῶσι τὸν κροκόδειλον, καί ἐστιν ἱερὸς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐν λίμνῃ καθ' αὑτὸν τρεφόμενος, χειροήθης τοῖς ἱερεῦσι. καλεῖται δὲ Σοῦχος· τρέφεται δὲ σιτίοις καὶ κρέασι καὶ οἴνῳ, προσφερόντων ἀεὶ τῶν
C 812 ξένων τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν ἀφικνουμένων. ὁ γοῦν ἡμέτερος ξένος, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἐντίμων, αὐτόθι μυσταγωγῶν ἡμᾶς, συνῆλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν λίμνην, κομίζων ἀπὸ τοῦ δείπνου πλακουντάριόν[1] τι καὶ κρέας ὀπτὸν καὶ προχοΐδιόν τι μελικράτου. εὕρομεν δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ χείλει κείμενον τὸ θηρίον· προσιόντες δὲ οἱ ἱερεῖς, οἱ μὲν διέστησαν αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα, ὁ δὲ ἐνέθηκε τὸ πέμμα, καὶ πάλιν τὸ κρέας, εἶτα τὸ μελίκρατον κατήρασε. καθαλόμενος δὲ εἰς τὴν λίμνην διῆξεν εἰς τὸ πέραν· ἐπελθόντος δὲ καὶ ἄλλου τῶν ξένων, κομίζοντος ὁμοίως ἀπαρχήν,[2] λαβόντες περιῆλθον δρόμῳ καὶ καταλαβόντες προσήνεγκαν ὁμοίως τὰ προσενεχθέντα.

39. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Ἀρσινοΐτην καὶ[3] τὸν Ἡρακλεωτικὸν νομὸν Ἡρακλέους πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ ἰχνεύμων τιμᾶται ὑπεναντίως τοῖς Ἀρσινοΐταις· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς κροκοδείλους τιμῶσι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἥ τε

[1] πλακούντιον E. [2] ἀπαρχάς E.
[3] καί, Letronne emends to κατά, Groskurd to καὶ κατά.

[1] For proposed restorations of the Labyrinth, see the Latronne Edition, and Petrie (*The Labyrinth, Gerzeh, and*

justice in matters of the greatest importance. And each of the Nomes was conducted to the court appointed to it.[1]

38. Sailing along shore for a distance of one hundred stadia, one comes to the city Arsinoê, which in earlier times was called Crocodeilonpolis; for the people in this Nome hold in very great honour the crocodile, and there is a sacred one there which is kept and fed by itself in a lake, and is tame to the priests. It is called Suchus; and it is fed on grain and pieces of meat and on wine, which are always being fed to it by the foreigners who go to see it. At any rate, our host, one of the officials, who was introducing us into the mysteries there, went with us to the lake, carrying from the dinner a kind of cooky and some roasted meat and a pitcher of wine mixed with honey. We found the animal lying on the edge of the lake; and when the priests went up to it, some of them opened its mouth and another put in the cake, and again the meat, and then poured down the honey mixture. The animal then leaped into the lake and rushed across to the far side; but when another foreigner arrived, likewise carrying an offering of first-fruits, the priests took it, went around the lake in a run, took hold of the animal, and in the same manner fed it what had been brought.

39. After the Arsinoïte and Heracleotic Nomes, one comes to a City of Heracles, where the people hold in honour the ichneumon, the very opposite of the practice of the Arsinoïtae; for whereas the latter hold the crocodile in honour—and on this account

Mazghunch, p. 28), and Myres (*Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, III, 134).

διῶρυξ αὐτῶν ἐστι μεστὴ τῶν κροκοδείλων καὶ ἡ τοῦ Μοίριδος[1] λίμνη· σέβονται γὰρ καὶ ἀπέχονται αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἰχνεύμονας τοὺς ὀλεθριωτάτους τοῖς κροκοδείλοις, καθάπερ καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι· καὶ γὰρ τὰ ὠὰ διαφθείρουσιν αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτὰ τὰ θηρία, τῷ πηλῷ θωρακισθέντες· κυλισθέντες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ ξηραίνονται πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, εἶτα τὰς ἀσπίδας μὲν ἢ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἢ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαβόμενοι κατασπῶσιν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν καὶ διαφθείρουσι· τοὺς δὲ κροκοδείλους ἐνεδρεύσαντες, ἡνίκ' ἂν ἡλιάζωνται κεχηνότες, ἐμπίπτουσιν εἰς τὰ χάσματα καὶ διαφαγόντες τὰ σπλάγχνα καὶ τὰς γαστέρας ἐκδύνουσιν ἐκ νεκρῶν τῶν σωμάτων.

40. Ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Κυνοπολίτης νομὸς καὶ Κυνῶν πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὁ Ἄνουβις τιμᾶται καὶ τοῖς κυσὶ τιμὴ καὶ σίτισις τέτακταί τις ἱερά. ἐν δὲ τῇ περαίᾳ Ὀξύρυγχος πόλις καὶ νομὸς ὁμώνυμος. τιμῶσι δὲ τὸν ὀξύρυγχον καὶ ἔστιν αὐτοῖς ἱερὸν Ὀξυρύγχου, καίτοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Αἰγυπτίων κοινῇ τιμώντων τὸν ὀξύρυγχον. τινὰ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ζῴων ἅπαντες κοινῇ τιμῶσιν Αἰγύπτιοι, καθάπερ τῶν μὲν πεζῶν τρία, βοῦν, κύνα, αἴλουρον, τῶν δὲ πτηνῶν δύο, ἱέρακα καὶ ἶβιν, τῶν δ' ἐνύδρων δύο, λεπιδωτὸν ἰχθὺν καὶ ὀξύρυγχον· ἄλλα δ' ἔστιν, ἃ τιμῶσι καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἕκαστοι, καθάπερ Σαΐται πρόβατον καὶ Θηβαῖται, λάτον δὲ τῶν ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ τινὰ ἰχθὺν Λατοπο-

[1] Μοίριδος, Xylander, for Μούριδος.

[1] So in § 44 below.
[2] "City of Dogs."

both their canal and the Lake of Moeris are full of crocodiles, for the people revere them and abstain from harming them[1]—the former hold in honour the ichneumons, which are the deadliest enemies of the crocodile, as also of the asp; for they destroy, not only the eggs of the asps, but also the asps themselves, having armed themselves with a breastplate of mud; for they first roll themselves in mud, make it dry in the sun, and then, seizing the asps by either the head or the tail, drag them down into the river and kill them; and as for the crocodiles, the ichneumons lie in wait for them, and when the crocodiles are basking in the sun with their mouths open the ichneumons throw themselves into their open jaws, eat through their entrails and bellies, and emerge from their dead bodies.

40. One comes next to the Cynopolite Nome, and to Cynonpolis,[2] where Anubis is held in honour and where a form of worship and sacred feeding has been organised for all dogs. On the far side of the river lie the city Oxyrynchus and a Nome bearing the same name. They hold in honour the oxyrynchus[3] and have a temple sacred to Oxyrynchus, though the other Aegyptians in common also hold in honour the oxyrynchus. In fact, certain animals are worshipped by all Aegyptians in common, as, for example, three land animals, bull and dog and cat, and two birds, hawk and ibis, and two aquatics, scale-fish and oxyrynchus, but there are other animals which are honoured by separate groups independently of the rest, as, for example, a sheep by the Saïtae and also by the Thebans; a *latus,* a fish of the Nile, by

[3] *i.e.* "sharp-snouted" (fish). A species of fish like our pike.

λῖται, λύκον τε Λυκοπολῖται, κυνοκέφαλον δὲ Ἑρμοπολῖται, κῆβον δὲ Βαβυλώνιοι οἱ κατὰ Μέμφιν· ἔστι δ' ὁ κῆβος τὸ μὲν πρόσωπον ἐοικὼς σατύρῳ, τἆλλα δὲ κυνὸς καὶ ἄρκτου μεταξύ, γεννᾶται δ' ἐν Αἰθιοπίᾳ· ἀετὸν δὲ
C 813 Θηβαῖοι, λέοντα δὲ Λεοντοπολῖται, αἶγα δὲ καὶ τράγον Μενδήσιοι, μυγαλῆν δὲ Ἀθριβῖται, ἄλλοι δ' ἄλλο τι· τὰς δ' αἰτίας οὐχ ὁμολογουμένας λέγουσιν.

41. Ἑξῆς δ' ἐστὶν Ἑρμοπολιτικὴ φυλακή, τελώνιόν τι τῶν ἐκ τῆς Θηβαΐδος καταφερομένων· ἐντεῦθεν ἀρχὴ τῶν ἑξήκοντα σταδίων σχοίνων, ἕως Συήνης καὶ Ἐλεφαντίνης· εἶτα ἡ Θηβαϊκὴ φυλακὴ καὶ διῶρυξ φέρουσα ἐπὶ Τάνιν· εἶτα Λύκων πόλις καὶ Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Πανῶν πόλις, λινουργῶν καὶ λιθουργῶν κατοικία παλαιά.

42. Ἔπειτα Πτολεμαϊκὴ πόλις, μεγίστη τῶν ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ οὐκ ἐλάττων Μέμφεως, ἔχουσα καὶ σύστημα πολιτικὸν ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ τρόπῳ. ὑπὲρ δὲ ταύτης ἡ Ἄβυδος, ἐν ᾗ τὸ Μεμνόνιον, βασίλειον θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμένον ὁλόλιθον [1] τῇ αὐτῃ κατασκευῇ, ᾗπερ τὸν λαβύρινθον ἔφαμεν, οὐ πολλαπλοῦν δέ· καὶ κρήνη ἐν βάθει κειμένη, ὥστε καταβαίνειν εἰς αὐτὴν διὰ κατακαμφθεισῶν [2] ψαλίδων μονολίθων ὑπερβαλλουσῶν τῷ μεγέθει

[1] ὁλόλιθον, omitted by E.

[2] κατακαμφθεισῶν (see Diodorus Siculus 2. 9), Corais, for κατακαμφθέντων. For conjectures, see Kramer.

[1] *i.e.* the Aegyptian jackal (*Canis lupaster*).

[2] *i.e.* the dog-faced baboon (*Simia hamadryas*).

[3] See 16. 4. 16 and footnote.

the Latopolitae; a *lycus*[1] by the Lycopolitae; a *cynocephalus*[2] by the Hermopolitae; a *cebus*[3] by the Babylonians who live near Memphis (the *cebus* has a face like a satyr, is between a dog and a bear in other respects, and is bred in Aethiopia); an eagle by the Thebans; a lion by the Leontopolitae; a female and male goat by the Mendesians; a shrew-mouse[4] by the Athribitae, and other animals by other peoples; but the reasons which they give for such worship are not in agreement.

41. One comes next to the Hermopolitic garrison, a kind of toll-station for goods brought down from the Thebaïs; here begins the reckoning of schoeni at sixty stadia,[5] extending as far as Syenê and Elephantinê; and then to the Thebaïc garrison and the canal that leads to Tanis; and then to Lycopolis and to Aphroditopolis and to Panopolis, an old settlement of linen-workers and stone-workers.

42. Then one comes to the city of Ptolemaïs, which is the largest of the cities in the Thebaïs, is no smaller than Memphis, and has also a form of government modelled on that of the Greeks. Above this city lies Abydus, where is the Memnonium, a royal building, which is a remarkable structure built of solid stone, and of the same workmanship as that which I ascribed to the Labyrinth, though not multiplex; and also a fountain[6] which lies at a great depth, so that one descends to it down vaulted galleries made of monoliths of surpassing size and

[4] *Mus araneus.*

[5] See § 24 above, and 11. 11. 5.

[6] Known as "Strabo's Well." See Petrie, *The Osireion at Abydos*, p. 2; and Naville, *The Tomb of Osiris*, *London Times*, March 6 and 17, 1914.

καὶ τῇ κατασκευῇ. ἔστι δὲ διῶρυξ ἄγουσα ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἀπὸ τοῦ μεγάλου ποταμοῦ. περὶ δὲ τὴν διώρυγα ἀκανθῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἄλσος ἐστὶν ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. ἔοικε δὲ ὑπάρξαι ποτὲ ἡ Ἄβυδος πόλις μεγάλη, δευτερεύουσα μετὰ τὰς Θήβας, νυνὶ δ' ἐστὶ κατοικία μικρά· εἰ δ', ὡς φασιν, ὁ Μέμνων ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων Ἰσμάνδης[1] λέγεται, καὶ ὁ λαβύρινθος Μεμνόνιον ἂν εἴη καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔργον, οὗπερ καὶ τὰ ἐν Ἀβύδῳ καὶ τὰ ἐν Θήβαις· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖ λέγεταί τινα Μεμνόνια. κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἄβυδόν ἐστιν ἡ πρώτη αὔασις ἐκ τῶν λεχθεισῶν τριῶν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ, διέχουσα ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν ἑπτὰ ἐνθένδε δι' ἐρημίας, εὔυδρός τε κατοικία καὶ εὔοινος καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἱκανή· δευτέρα δ' ἡ κατὰ τὴν Μοίριδος[2] λίμνην· τρίτη δὲ ἡ κατὰ τὸ μαντεῖον τὸ ἐν Ἄμμωνι· καὶ αὗται δὲ κατοικίαι εἰσὶν ἀξιόλογοι.

43. Πολλὰ δ' εἰρηκότες περὶ τοῦ Ἄμμωνος τοσοῦτον εἰπεῖν βουλόμεθα, ὅτι τοῖς ἀρχαίοις μᾶλλον ἦν ἐν τιμῇ καὶ ἡ μαντικὴ καθόλου καὶ τὰ χρηστήρια, νυνὶ δ' ὀλιγωρία κατέχει πολλή, τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρκουμένων τοῖς Σιβύλλης χρησμοῖς καὶ τοῖς Τυρρηνικοῖς θεοπροπίοις διά τε σπλάγχνων καὶ ὀρνιθείας καὶ διοσημιῶν.[3] διόπερ καὶ τὸ ἐν Ἄμμωνι σχεδόν τι ἐκλέλειπται χρηστήριον, πρότερον δὲ ἐτετίμητο. δηλοῦσι δὲ μάλιστα τοῦτο οἱ τὰς Ἀλεξάνδρου πράξεις ἀναγράψαντες,

[1] Σμάνδης F, Ἰμάνδης *xz*, Μάνδης *w* (cp. Ἰμάνδης 17. 1. 37).
[2] Μοίριδος E, Μούριδος other MSS.
[3] διοσημιῶν, Corais, for διασημειῶν.

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[1] Spelled "Imandes" in § 37 above (see footnote there).

workmanship. There is a canal leading to the place from the great river; and in the neighbourhood of the canal is a grove of Aegyptian *acantha*, sacred to Apollo. Abydus appears once to have been a great city, second only to Thebes, but it is now only a small settlement. But if, as they say, Memnon is called Ismandes[1] by the Aegyptians, the Labyrinth might also be a Memnonium and a work of the same man who built both the Memnonia in Abydus and those in Thebes; for it is said that there are also some Memnonia in Thebes. Opposite Abydus is the first of the above-mentioned three oases in Libya; it is a seven days' journey distant from Abydus through a desert; and it is a settlement which abounds in water and in wine, and is sufficiently supplied with other things. The second oasis is that in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Moeris; and the third is that in the neighbourhood of the oracle in Ammon; and these, also, are noteworthy settlements.

43. Now that I have already said much about Ammon,[2] I wish to add only this: Among the ancients both divination in general and oracles were held in greater honour, but now great neglect of them prevails, since the Romans are satisfied with the oracles of Sibylla, and with the Tyrrhenian prophecies obtained by means of the entrails of animals, flight of birds, and omens from the sky; and on this account, also, the oracle at Ammon has been almost abandoned, though it was held in honour in earlier times; and this fact is most clearly shown by those who have recorded the deeds of Alexander, since,

[2] See references in *Index*.

προστιθέντες μὲν πολὺ καὶ τὸ τῆς κολακείας εἶδος, ἐμφαίνοντες δέ τι[1] καὶ πίστεως ἄξιον. ὁ
C 814 γοῦν Καλλισθένης φησὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον φιλοδοξῆσαι μάλιστα ἀνελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστήριον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ Περσέα ἥκουσε[2] πρότερον ἀναβῆναι καὶ Ἡρακλέα· ὁρμήσαντα δ' ἐκ Παραιτονίου, καίπερ νότων ἐπιπεσόντων, βιάσασθαι· πλανώμενον δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ σωθῆναι, γενομένων ὄμβρων καὶ δυεῖν κοράκων ἡγησαμένων τὴν ὁδόν, ἤδη τούτων κολακευτικῶς λεγομένων· τοιαῦτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς· μόνῳ γὰρ δὴ τῷ βασιλεῖ τὸν ἱερέα ἐπιτρέψαι παρελθεῖν εἰς τὸν νεὼ μετὰ τῆς συνήθους στολῆς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μετενδῦναι τὴν ἐσθῆτα, ἔξωθέν τε τῆς θεμιστείας ἀκροάσασθαι πάντας πλὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦτον δ' ἔνδοθεν· εἶναι δὲ[3] οὐχ ὥσπερ ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ Βραγχίδαις τὰς ἀποθεσπίσεις διὰ λόγων, ἀλλὰ νεύμασι καὶ συμβόλοις τὸ πλέον, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὁμήρῳ,

ἦ καὶ κυανέῃσιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων,

τοῦ προφήτου τὸν Δία ὑποκριναμένου· τοῦτο μέντοι ῥητῶς εἰπεῖν τὸν ἄνθρωπον πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα, ὅτι εἴη Διὸς υἱός. προστραγῳδεῖ δὲ τούτοις ὁ Καλλισθένης, ὅτι τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τὸ ἐν Βραγχίδαις μαντεῖον ἐκλελοιπότος, ἐξ ὅτου τὸ ἱερὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Βραγχιδῶν σεσύλητο ἐπὶ Ξέρξου περσισάντων, ἐκλελοιπυίας δὲ καὶ τῆς κρήνης, τότε ἥ τε κρήνη ἀνάσχοι καὶ μαντεῖα πολλὰ οἱ

[1] δέ τι, the editors, for δ' ἔτι *x*, δ' ὅτι other MSS.
[2] ἥκουε DF. [3] δέ, Meineke inserts.

[1] Cp. 2. 1. 5, 11. 6. 4, 15. 1. 21, 28.

although they add numerous forms of mere flattery,[1] yet they do indicate some things that are worthy of belief. At any rate, Callisthenes says that Alexander conceived a very great ambition to go inland to the oracle, since he had heard that Perseus, as also Heracles, had done so in earlier times; and that he started from Paraetonium, although the south winds had set in, and forced his way; and that when he lost his way because of the thick dust, he was saved by rainfalls and by the guidance of two crows. But this last assertion is flattery and so are the next: that the priest permitted the king alone to pass into the temple in his usual dress, but the rest changed their clothes; that all heard the oracles from outside except Alexander, but he inside; that the oracular responses were not, as at Delphi and among the Branchidae,[2] given in words, but mostly by nods and tokens, as in Homer,[3] "Cronion spoke and nodded assent with his dark brows"—the prophet having assumed the rôle of Zeus; that, however, the fellow expressly told the king that he, Alexander, was son of Zeus. And to this statement Callisthenes dramatically adds that,[4] although the oracle of Apollo among the Branchidae had ceased to speak from the time the temple had been robbed by the Branchidae, who sided with the Persians in the time of Xerxes,[5] and although the spring also had ceased to flow, yet at Alexander's arrival the spring began to flow again and that many oracles were carried by the Milesian

[2] *i.e.* at Didyma, near Miletus (14. 1. 5).
[3] *Iliad* 1. 528.
[4] Literally, "although Apollo had deserted the oracle among the Branchidae."
[5] 11. 11. 4.

Μιλησίων πρέσβεις κομίσαιεν[1] εἰς Μέμφιν περὶ τῆς ἐκ Διὸς γενέσεως τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῆς ἐσομένης περὶ Ἄρβηλα νίκης καὶ τοῦ Δαρείου θανάτου καὶ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι νεωτερισμῶν. περὶ δὲ τῆς εὐγενείας[2] καὶ τὴν Ἐρυθραίαν Ἀθηναΐδα φησὶν ἀνειπεῖν· καὶ γὰρ ταύτην ὁμοίαν γενέσθαι τῇ παλαιᾷ Σιβύλλῃ τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ. τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν συγγραφέων τοιαῦτα.

44. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἀβύδῳ τιμῶσι τὸν Ὄσιριν· ἐν δὲ τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ὀσίριδος οὐκ ἔξεστιν οὔτε ᾠδὸν οὔτε αὐλητὴν οὔτε ψάλτην ἀπάρχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ, καθάπερ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἔθος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἄβυδον Διὸς πόλις ἡ μικρά, εἶτα Τέντυρα πόλις· ἐνταῦθα δὲ διαφερόντως παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους Αἰγυπτίους ὁ κροκόδειλος ἠτίμωται καὶ ἔχθιστος τῶν ἁπάντων θηρίων νενόμισται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλοι, καίπερ εἰδότες τὴν κακίαν τοῦ ζῴου, καὶ ὡς ὀλέθριον τῷ ἀνθρωπίνῳ γένει, σέβονται ὅμως καὶ ἀπέχονται· οὗτοι δὲ πάντα τρόπον ἀνιχνεύουσι καὶ ἐκφθείρουσιν[3] αὐτούς. ἔνιοι δ' ὥσπερ τοὺς Ψύλλους φασὶ τοὺς πρὸς τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ φυσικήν τινα ἀντιπάθειαν ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ ἑρπετά, οὕτω καὶ τοὺς Τεντυρίτας πρὸς τοὺς κροκοδείλους, ὥστε μηδὲν ὑπ' αὐτῶν πάσχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κολυμβᾶν ἀδεῶς καὶ διαπερᾶν, μηδενὸς ἄλλου θαρροῦντος. εἴς τε τὴν Ῥώμην κομισθεῖσι τοῖς
C 815 κροκοδείλοις ἐπιδείξεως χάριν συνηκολούθουν οἱ Τεντυρῖται· γενομένης τε δεξαμενῆς καὶ πήγματός τινος ὑπὲρ μιᾶς τῶν πλευρῶν, ὥστε τοῖς θηρίοις

[1] κομίσαιεν, Casaubon, for κομισθέντες.
[2] Meineke conj. διογενείας or θεογενείας.
[3] ἐκφθείρουσιν DF, διαφθείρουσιν other MSS.

ambassadors to Memphis concerning Alexander's descent from Zeus, his future victory in the neighbourhood of Arbela, the death of Dareius, and the revolutionary attempts in Lacedaemon. And he says that the Erythraean Athenaïs[1] also gave out an utterance concerning Alexander's high descent; for, he adds, this woman was like the ancient Erythraean Sibylla. Such, then, are the accounts of the historians.

44. At Abydus they hold in honour Osiris; and in the temple of Osiris[2] neither singer nor flute-player nor harp-player is permitted to begin the rites in honour of the god, as is the custom in the case of the other gods. After Abydus one comes to the Little Diospolis, and to the city Tentyra, where the people, as compared with the other Aegyptians, hold in particular dishonour the crocodile and deem it the most hateful of all animals. For although the others know the malice of the animal and how destructive it is to the human race, still they revere it and abstain from harming it,[3] whereas the Tentyritae track them and destroy them in every way. Some say that, just as there is a kind of natural antipathy between the Psylli[4] near Cyrenaea and reptiles, so there is between the Tentyritae and crocodiles, so that they suffer no injury from them, but even dive in the river without fear and cross over, though no others are bold enough to do so. When the crocodiles were brought to Rome for exhibition, they were attended by the Tentyritae; and when a reservoir and a kind of stage above one of the sides had been made for them, so that they could go out of the

[1] 14. 1. 34.
[2] On this temple, see Petrie, *The Osireion at Abydos*.
[3] So in § 39 above.
[4] Cp. 13. 1. 14.

ἐκβᾶσι τοῦ ὕδατος ἡλιαστήριον εἶναι, ἐκεῖνοι ἦσαν οἱ τοτὲ μὲν ἐξέλκοντες δικτύῳ πρὸς τὸ ἡλιαστήριον, ὡς καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν θεατῶν ὁραθῆναι, ἐμβαίνοντες ἅμα εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ, τοτὲ δὲ πάλιν εἰς τὴν δεξαμενὴν κατασπῶντες. τιμῶσι δὲ Ἀφροδίτην· ὄπισθεν δὲ τοῦ νεὼ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Ἴσιδός ἐστιν ἱερόν· εἶτα τὰ Τυφώνια καλούμενα καὶ ἡ εἰς Κοπτὸν διῶρυξ, πόλιν κοινὴν Αἰγυπτίων τε καὶ Ἀράβων.

45. Ἐντεῦθέν ἐστιν ἰσθμὸς εἰς τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν κατὰ πόλιν Βερενίκην, ἀλίμενον μέν, τῇ δ' εὐκαιρίᾳ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ καταγωγὰς ἐπιτηδείους ἔχουσαν. λέγεται δ' ὁ Φιλάδελφος πρῶτος στρατοπέδῳ τεμεῖν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην, ἄνυδρον οὖσαν, καὶ κατασκευάσαι σταθμούς, ὥσπερ τοῖς ἐμπορίοις[1] ὁδεύμασι καὶ διὰ τῶν καμήλων, τοῦτο δὲ πρᾶξαι διὰ τὸ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν δύσπλουν εἶναι, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μυχοῦ πλοϊζομένοις. ἐφάνη δὴ τῇ πείρᾳ πολὺ τὸ χρήσιμον, καὶ νῦν ὁ Ἰνδικὸς φόρτος[2] ἅπας καὶ ὁ Ἀράβιος καὶ τοῦ Αἰθιοπικοῦ ὁ τῷ Ἀραβίῳ κόλπῳ κατακομιζόμενος εἰς Κοπτὸν φέρεται, καὶ τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἐμπόριον τῶν τοιούτων φορτίων. οὐκ ἄπωθεν δὲ τῆς Βερενίκης ἐστὶ Μυὸς ὅρμος, πόλις ἔχουσα τὸ ναύσταθμον τῶν πλοϊζομένων, καὶ τῆς Κοπτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ἀφέστηκεν ἡ καλουμένη Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις, ὥστε καὶ αἱ διορίζουσαι τὸν ἰσθμὸν δύο πόλεις ἑκατέρωθέν

[1] Arrian (*Indica* 41) likewise uses *ἐμπορίοις* as an adjective, instead of *ἐμπορικοῖς*. It is so used nowhere else in Strabo apparently; but the clause appears to be a direct quotation from one of Arrian's sources. Kramer and Meineke reject it as a gloss; Groskurd and C. Müller emend it drastically (see Kramer).

[2] *φόρτος z*, *φόρος* other MSS.

water and have a basking-place in the sun, these men at one time, stepping into the water all together, would drag them in a net to the basking-place, so that they could be seen by the spectators, and at another would pull them down again into the reservoir. They worship Aphrodite; and back of her shrine is a temple of Isis. And then one comes to the Typhonia, as they are called, and to the canal that leads to Coptus, a city common to the Aegyptians and the Arabians.

45. Thence one crosses an isthmus, which extends to the Red Sea, near a city Berenicê. The city has no harbour, but on account of the favourable lay of the isthmus has convenient landing-places. It is said that Philadelphus was the first person, by means of an army, to cut this road, which is without water, and to build stations, as though for the travels of merchants on camels, and that he did this because the Red Sea was hard to navigate, particularly for those who set sail from its innermost recess. So the utility of his plan was shown by experience to be great, and now all the Indian merchandise, as well as the Arabian and such of the Aethiopian as is brought down by the Arabian Gulf, is carried to Coptus, which is the emporium for such cargoes. Not far from Berenicê lies Myus Hormus,[1] a city containing the naval station for sailors; and not far distant from Coptus lies Apollonospolis,[2] as it is called, so that on either side there are two cities which form the boundaries of

[1] But the well-known Berenicê (now Suakim) was about as far from Myus Hormus (now Kosseir) as from Coptus (now Kench); see footnote 2, next page.

[2] "City of Apollo."

εἰσιν. ἀλλὰ νῦν ἡ Κοπτὸς καὶ ὁ Μυὸς ὅρμος εὐδοκιμεῖ, καὶ χρῶνται τοῖς τόποις τούτοις. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ἐνυκτοπόρουν πρὸς τὰ ἄστρα βλέποντες οἱ καμηλέμποροι καὶ καθάπερ[1] οἱ πλέοντες ὥδευον κομίζοντες καὶ ὕδωρ, νυνὶ δὲ καὶ ὑδρεῖα κατεσκευάκασιν, ὀρύξαντες πολὺ βάθος, καὶ ἐκ τῶν οὐρανίων, καίπερ ὄντων σπανίων, ὅμως δεξαμενὰς πεποίηνται. ἡ δ' ὁδός ἐστιν ἓξ ἢ ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἰσθμῷ τούτῳ καὶ τὰ τῆς σμαράγδου μέταλλά ἐστι, τῶν Ἀράβων ὀρυττόντων βαθεῖς τινας ὑπονόμους, καὶ ἄλλων λίθων πολυτελῶν.

46. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀπόλλωνος πόλιν οἱ Θῆβαι (καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Διὸς πόλις),

αἵθ' ἑκατόμπυλοί εἰσι, διηκόσιοι δ' ἀν' ἑκάστην
ἀνέρες ἐξοιχνεῦσι σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν.

Ὅμηρος μὲν οὕτω· λέγει δὲ καὶ τὸν πλοῦτον·

οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας
C 816 Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλεῖστα δόμοις ἐνὶ κτήματα κεῖται.

καὶ ἄλλοι δὲ τοιαῦτα λέγουσι, μητρόπολιν τιθέντες τῆς Αἰγύπτου ταύτην· καὶ νῦν δ' ἴχνη δείκνυται

[1] καὶ καθάπερ, omitted by F, καί by D*h*.

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[1] Cp. 2. 5. 12.

[2] Pliny (6. 26), who speaks only of the route from Coptus to Berenicê, says that the distance was 257 Roman miles and required twelve days, and that one of the watering-places, Old Hydreuma ("Watering-place"), near Berenicê, could accommodate 2000 persons. Strabo seems to be confused on the subject, since (1) there were two distinct routes;

the isthmus. But now it is Coptus and Myus Hormus[1] that have high repute; and people frequent these places. Now in earlier times the camel-merchants travelled only by night, looking to the stars for guidance, and, like the mariners, also carried water with them when they travelled; but now they have constructed watering-places, having dug down to a great depth, and, although rain-water is scarce, still they have made cisterns for it. The journey takes six or seven days.[2] On this isthmus are also the mines of smaragdus,[3] where the Arabians dig deep tunnels, I might call them, and of other precious stones.

46. After Apollonospolis one comes to Thebes[4] (now called Diospolis[5]), "Thebes of the hundred gates, whence sally forth two hundred men through each with horses and chariots."[6] So Homer; and he speaks also of its wealth, "even all the revenue of Aegyptian Thebes, where lies in treasure-houses the greatest wealth." And others also say things of this kind, making this city the metropolis of Aegypt. Even now traces of its magnitude are

(2) Myus Hormus and the well-known Berenicê were far apart (see footnote above); (3) the journey from Coptus to the latter required about twice as much time as that to the former (cp. Mahaffy, *The Empire of the Ptolemies*, pp. 135, 184, 395, 482), and (4) if Strabo was not thinking of a Berenicê *near* Myus Hormus, his "isthmus" has a very odd shape (see *Map* at end of volume).

[3] Pliny (37. 17) says that there are no fewer than twelve different kinds of smaragdus, and ranks the Aegyptian as third. The Aegyptian appears to have been a genuine emerald. For an account of the mines, see *Encyc. Brit.* s.v. "Emerald."

[4] Luxor. [5] "City of Zeus."

[6] *Iliad* 9. 383.

τοῦ μεγέθους αὐτῆς ἐπὶ ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους τὸ μῆκος. ἔστι δ' ἱερὰ[1] πλείω, καὶ τούτων δὲ τὰ πολλὰ ἠκρωτηρίασε Καμβύσης. νυνὶ δὲ κωμηδὸν συνοικεῖται, μέρος μέν[2] τι ἐν τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, ἐν ᾗπερ ἡ πόλις, μέρος δέ τι[3] καὶ ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ, ὅπου τὸ Μεμνόνιον. ἐνταῦθα δὲ δυεῖν κολοσσῶν ὄντων μονολίθων ἀλλήλων πλησίον, ὁ μὲν σώζεται, τοῦ δ' ἑτέρου τὰ ἄνω μέρη τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς καθέδρας πέπτωκε σεισμοῦ γενηθέντος, ὥς φασι. πεπίστευται δ', ὅτι ἅπαξ καθ' ἡμέραν ἑκάστην ψόφος, ὡς ἂν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης, ἀποτελεῖται ἀπὸ τοῦ μένοντος ἐν τῷ θρόνῳ καὶ τῇ βάσει μέρους· κἀγὼ δὲ παρὼν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ φίλων τε καὶ στρατιωτῶν περὶ ὥραν πρώτην ἤκουσα τοῦ ψόφου, εἴτε δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βάσεως εἴτε ἀπὸ τοῦ κολοσσοῦ εἴτ' ἐπίτηδες τῶν κύκλῳ καὶ περὶ τὴν βάσιν ἱδρυμένων τινὸς ποιήσαντος τὸν ψόφον, οὐκ ἔχω διισχυρίσασθαι. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἄδηλον τῆς αἰτίας πᾶν μᾶλλον ἐπέρχεται πιστεύειν ἢ τὸ ἐκ τῶν λίθων οὕτω τεταγμένων ἐκπέμπεσθαι τὸν ἦχον. ὑπὲρ δὲ τοῦ Μεμνονίου θῆκαι βασιλέων ἐν σπηλαίοις λατομηταὶ περὶ τετταράκοντα, θαυμαστῶς κατεσκευασμέναι καὶ[4] θέας ἄξιαι. ἐν δὲ ταῖς θήκαις[5] ἐπί τινων ὀβελίσκων ἀναγραφαὶ

[1] Kramer inserts τά after ἱερά; and so the later editors.

[2] μέν, Corais, for δέ.

[3] μέρος δέ τι, Corais, for μέρος δὲ καί E, μέρος δ' ἐστί other MSS.; and so the later editors.

[4] Omitted by MSS. except EF.

[5] Meineke, following conjecture of Zoega (*De Usu Obelisc.* p. 169), which is approved by Kramer and Forbiger, emends θήκαις to Θήβαις.

pointed out, extending as they do for a distance of eighty stadia in length;[1] and there are several temples, but most of these, too, were mutilated by Cambyses;[2] and now it is only a collection of villages, a part of it being in Arabia, where was the city, and a part on the far side of the river, where was the Memnonium. Here are two colossi, which are near one another and are each made of a single stone; one of them is preserved, but the upper parts of the other, from the seat up, fell when an earthquake took place, so it is said. It is believed that once each day a noise, as of a slight blow, emanates from the part of the latter that remains on the throne and its base; and I too, when I was present at the places with Aelius Gallus and his crowd of associates, both friends and soldiers, heard the noise at about the first hour,[3] but whether it came from the base or from the colossus, or whether the noise was made on purpose by one of the men who were standing all round and near to the base, I am unable positively to assert; for on account of the uncertainty of the cause I am induced to believe anything rather than that the sound issued from stones thus fixed. Above the Memnonium, in caves, are tombs of kings, which are stone-hewn, are about forty in number, are marvellously constructed, and are a spectacle worth seeing. And among the tombs,[4] on some obelisks,[5] are inscriptions

[1] Diodorus (1. 45) puts the circuit of the city at 140 stadia.
[2] See § 27 above and 10. 3. 21.
[3] *i.e.* as reckoned from sunrise.
[4] Perhaps an error for "And at Thebes" (see critical note).
[5] One of these obelisks, which were erected by Rameses II, now stands in the "Place de la Concorde" at Paris, a gift to Louis XIV from Mehemet Ali.

δηλοῦσαι τὸν πλοῦτον τῶν τότε βασιλέων καὶ τὴν ἐπικράτειαν, ὡς μέχρι Σκυθῶν καὶ Βακτρίων καὶ Ἰνδῶν καὶ τῆς νῦν Ἰωνίας διατείνασαν, καὶ φόρων πλῆθος καὶ στρατιᾶς περὶ ἑκατὸν μυριάδας. λέγονται δὲ καὶ ἀστρονόμοι καὶ φιλόσοφοι μάλιστα οἱ ἐνταῦθα ἱερεῖς· τούτων δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ τὰς ἡμέρας μὴ κατὰ σελήνην ἄγειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ ἥλιον, τοῖς τριακονθημέροις δώδεκα μησὶν ἐπαγόντων πέντε ἡμέρας κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ ὅλου ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἐπιτρέχοντος μορίου τινὸς τῆς ἡμέρας, περίοδόν τινα συντιθέασιν ἐξ ὅλων ἡμερῶν καὶ ὅλων ἐνιαυτῶν τοσούτων, ὅσα μόρια τὰ ἐπιτρέχοντα συνελθόντα ποιεῖ ἡμέραν. ἀνατιθέασι δὲ τῷ Ἑρμῇ πᾶσαν τὴν τοιαύτην[1] μάλιστα[2] σοφίαν· τῷ δὲ Διί, ὃν μάλιστα τιμῶσιν, εὐειδεστάτη καὶ γένους λαμπροτάτου παρθένος ἱερᾶται, ἃς καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες παλλάδας·[3] αὕτη δὲ καὶ παλλακεύει καὶ σύνεστιν οἷς βούλεται, μέχρις ἂν ἡ φυσικὴ γένηται κάθαρσις τοῦ σώματος· μετὰ δὲ τὴν κάθαρσιν δίδοται πρὸς ἄνδρα·[4] πρὶν δὲ δοθῆναι, πένθος αὐτῆς ἄγεται μετὰ τὸν τῆς παλλακείας καιρόν.

C 817 47. Μετὰ δὲ Θήβας Ἑρμωνθὶς πόλις, ἐν ᾗ ὅ

[1] τοσαύτην Cmoxz.

[2] μάλιστα, after τοιαύτην, is omitted by the editors before Kramer.

[3] For παλλάδας Xylander conj. παλλακίδας (see *Thesaurus*, *s.v.* παλλακή).

[4] ἄνδρα oz and the editors, ἄνδρας other MSS.

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[1] *i.e.* each *true* "whole day" is $1\frac{1}{1460}$ days, and each *true* "whole year" is $365\frac{365}{1460}$, or $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. Hence they formed

which show the wealth of the kings at that time, and also their dominion, as having extended as far as the Scythians and the Bactrians and the Indians and the present Ionia, and the amount of tributes they received, and the size of army they had, about one million men. The priests there are said to have been, for the most part, astronomers and philosophers; and it is due to these priests also that people reckon the days, not by the moon, but by the sun, adding to the twelve months of thirty days each five days each year; and, for the filling out of the whole year, since a fraction of the day runs over and above, they form a period of time from enough whole days, or whole years, to make the fractions that run over and above, when added together, amount to a day.[1] They attribute to Hermes all wisdom of this particular kind; but to Zeus, whom they hold highest in honour, they dedicate a maiden of greatest beauty and most illustrious family (such maidens are called "pallades"[2] by the Greeks); and she prostitutes herself, and cohabits with whatever men she wishes until the natural cleansing of her body takes place;[3] and after her cleansing she is given in marriage to a man; but before she is married, after the time of her prostitution, a rite of mourning is celebrated for her.

47. After Thebes, one comes to a city Hermonthis,

a period out of enough of these supernumerary fractions, when added together, to make one day; *i.e.* they intercalated a day every fourth year; a practice which later passed into the Julian Calendar. Cp. § 29 (above) and footnote.

[2] *i.e.* "virgin-priestesses," if the text is correct (see critical note). Diodorus Siculus (1. 47. 1) calls these maidens "pallacides (*i.e.* concubines) of Zeus."

[3] *i.e.* until "menstruation."

τε Ἀπόλλων τιμᾶται καὶ ὁ Ζεύς· τρέφεται δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα βοῦς· ἔπειτα Κροκοδείλων πόλις, τιμῶσα τὸ θηρίον· εἶτα Ἀφροδίτης πόλις καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Λατόπολις, τιμῶσα Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ τὸν λάτον· εἶτα Εἰλειθυίας πόλις καὶ ἱερόν· ἐν δὲ τῇ περαίᾳ Ἱεράκων πόλις, τὸν ἱέρακα τιμῶσα· εἶτ' Ἀπόλλωνος πόλις, καὶ αὕτη πολεμοῦσα τοῖς κροκοδείλοις.

48. Ἡ δὲ Συήνη καὶ ἡ Ἐλεφαντίνη, ἡ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων τῆς Αἰθιοπίας καὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου πόλις, ἡ δ' ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ προκειμένη τῆς Συήνης νῆσος ἐν ἡμισταδίῳ καὶ ἐν ταύτῃ πόλις ἔχουσα ἱερὸν Κνούφιδος καὶ νειλομέτριον, καθάπερ Μέμφις. ἔστι δὲ τὸ νειλομέτριον συννόμῳ λίθῳ[1] κατεσκευασμένον ἐπὶ τῇ ὄχθῃ τοῦ Νείλου φρέαρ, ἐν ᾧ τὰς ἀναβάσεις τοῦ Νείλου[2] σημειοῦνται τὰς μεγίστας τε καὶ ἐλαχίστας καὶ τὰς μέσας· συναναβαίνει γὰρ καὶ συνταπεινοῦται τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ ἐν τῷ φρέατι ὕδωρ. εἰσὶν οὖν ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ τοῦ φρέατος παραγραφαί, μέτρα τῶν τελείων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναβάσεων. ἐπισκοποῦντες οὖν ταύτας διασημαίνουσι τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅπως εἰδεῖεν· πρὸ πολλοῦ γὰρ ἴσασιν ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων σημείων καὶ τῶν ἡμερῶν[3] τὴν ἐσομένην ἀνάβασιν καὶ προδηλοῦσι. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ τοῖς γεωργοῖς χρήσιμον τῆς τῶν

[1] *σύννόμῳ λίθῳ*, Casaubon, for *σὺν μονολίθῳ*; so the later editors.

[2] E reads *μονολίθου* instead of *Νείλου*.

[3] For *καὶ τῶν ἡμερῶν* Casaubon conj. *καὶ τεκμηρίων* ("evidences"); Corais writes *καὶ μέτρων* ("measures"), Kramer approving.

[1] See § 40 above.

where both Apollo and Zeus are worshipped; and there, too, a bull is kept. And then to a City of Crocodiles, which holds in honour that animal. And then to a City of Aphroditê, and, after this, to Latopolis, which holds in honour Athena and the *latus*;[1] and then to a City of Eileithuia[2] and a temple; and on the far side of the river lies a City of Hawks, which holds the hawk in honour;[3] and then to Apollonospolis, which also carries on war against the crocodiles.

48. As for Syenê[4] and Elephantinê, the former is on the borders of Aethiopia and Aegypt, and the latter is an island in the Nile, being situated in front of Syenê at a distance of half a stadium, and a city which has a temple of Cnuphis and, like Memphis, a nilometer. The nilometer is a well on the bank of the Nile constructed with close-fitting stones,[5] in which are marks showing the greatest, least, and mean rises of the Nile; for the water in the well rises and lowers with the river. Accordingly, there are marks on the wall of the well, measures of the complete rises and of the others. So when watchers inspect these, they give out word to the rest of the people, so that they may know; for long beforehand they know from such signs and the days[6] what the future rise will be, and reveal it beforehand. This is useful, not only to the farmers with regard to the

[2] The goddess of childbirth.

[3] The hawk ("hierax"; see § 49 below) was sacred to Apollo, as was the eagle to Zeus (Aristophanes, *Birds*, 516).

[4] Assuan.

[5] Cp. the structure of the sewers at Rome (5. 3. 8).

[6] *i.e.* apparently, from the times of the observations as compared with the readings of the meter (but see critical note).

ὑδάτων ταμιείας χάριν καὶ παραχωμάτων καὶ διωρύγων καὶ ἄλλων τοιούτων, καὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν προσόδων χάριν· αἱ γὰρ μείζους ἀναβάσεις μείζους καὶ τὰς προσόδους ὑπαγορεύουσιν. ἐν δὲ τῇ Συήνῃ καὶ τὸ φρέαρ ἐστὶ τὸ διασημαῖνον τὰς θερινὰς τροπάς,[1] διότι τῷ τροπικῷ κύκλῳ ὑπόκεινται οἱ τόποι οὗτοι καὶ ποιοῦσιν ἀσκίους τοὺς γνώμονας κατὰ μεσημβρίαν·[2] ἀπὸ γὰρ τῶν ἡμετέρων τόπων, λέγω δὲ τῶν Ἑλλαδικῶν, προϊοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον ὁ ἥλιος κατὰ κορυφὴν ἡμῖν γίνεται καὶ ποιεῖ τοὺς γνώμονας ἀσκίους κατὰ μεσημβρίαν· ἀνάγκη δέ, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἡμῖν γινομένου, καὶ εἰς τὰ φρέατα βάλλειν μέχρι τοῦ ὕδατος τὰς αὐγάς, κἂν βαθύτατα ᾖ· κατὰ κάθετον γὰρ ἡμεῖς τε ἑσταμεν καὶ τὰ ὀρύγματα τῶν φρεάτων κατεσκεύασται. εἰσὶ δ' ἐνταῦθα τρεῖς σπεῖραι Ῥωμαίων ἱδρυμέναι φρουρᾶς χάριν.

49. Μικρὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἐλεφαντίνης ἐστὶν ὁ μικρὸς καταράκτης,[3] ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ θέαν τινὰ οἱ σκαφῖται τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν ἐπιδείκνυνται· ὁ μὲν γὰρ καταράκτης ἐστὶ κατὰ μέσον τὸν ποταμόν, πετρώδης τις ὀφρύς, ἐπίπεδος μὲν ἄνωθεν, ὥστε δέχεσθαι τὸν ποταμόν, τελευτῶσα δ' εἰς κρημνόν, καθ' οὗ καταρρήγνυται τὸ ὕδωρ, ἑκατέρωθεν δὲ πρὸς τῇ γῇ ῥεῖθρον, ὃ μάλιστα καὶ ἀνάπλουν
C 818 ἔχει· ἀναπλεύσαντες οὖν ταύτῃ καταρρέουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν καταράκτην καὶ ὠθοῦνται μετὰ τῆς σκάφης

[1] καί, before διότι, the editors omit.

[2] The words καὶ ποιοῦσιν . . . μεσημβρίαν are rejected by Kramer and Meineke.

[3] καταράκτης DE, καταρράκτης other MSS.; and so in the succeeding uses of the word.

water-distribution, embankments, canals, and other things of this kind, but also to the praefects, with regard to the revenues; for the greater rises indicate that the revenues also will be greater. But in Syenê[1] is also the well that marks the summer tropic, for the reason that this region lies under the tropic circle and causes the gnomons to cast no shadow at midday; for if from our region, I mean that of Greece, we proceed towards the south, it is at Syenê that the sun first gets over our heads and causes the gnomons to cast no shadow at midday; and necessarily, when the sun gets over our heads, it also casts its rays into wells as far as the water, even if they are very deep; for we ourselves stand perpendicular to the earth and wells are dug perpendicular to the surface. And here are stationed three cohorts as a guard.

49. A little above Elephantinê is the little cataract, on which the boatmen exhibit a kind of spectacle for the praefects;[2] for the cataract is at the middle of the river, and is a brow of rock, as it were, which is flat on top, so that it receives the river, but ends in a precipice, down which the water dashes; whereas on either side towards the land there is a stream which generally can even be navigated up-stream. Accordingly, the boatmen, having first sailed up-stream here, drift down to the cataract, are thrust along with the boat over the precipice, and escape

[1] So Pliny (2. 75) and Arrian (*Indica*, 25. 7); but in reality Syenê was slightly to the north of the tropic, its latitude being 24° 1′. The obliquity of the ecliptic in Eratosthenes' time was about 23° 44′, in Strabo's time about 23° 42′, and to-day is about 23° 27′.

[2] *c.g.* Aelius Gallus, whom Strabo accompanied.

ἐπὶ τὸν κρημνὸν καὶ σώζονται σὺν αὐτῇ[1] ἀπαθεῖς. τοῦ δὲ καταράκτου μικρὸν ἐπάνω τὰς Φιλὰς εἶναι συμβαίνει, κοινὴν κατοικίαν Αἰθιόπων τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίων, κατεσκευασμένην ὥσπερ καὶ τὴν Ἐλεφαντίνην καὶ τὸ μέγεθος ἴσην, ἱερὰ ἔχουσαν Αἰγύπτια· ὅπου καὶ ὄρνεον τιμᾶται, ὃ καλοῦσι μὲν ἱέρακα, οὐδὲν δὲ ὅμοιον ἔμοιγε ἐφαίνετο ἔχειν τοῖς παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἱέραξιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγέθει μεῖζον ἦν καὶ τῇ ποικιλίᾳ πολὺ ἐξηλλαγμένον. Αἰθιοπικὸν δ' ἔφασάν εἶναι, κἀκεῖθεν κομίζεσθαι, ὅταν ἐκλίπῃ, καὶ πρότερον.[2] καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε ἐδείχθη ἡμῖν πρὸς ἐκλείψει ὂν διὰ νόσον.

50. Ἤλθομεν δ' εἰς Φιλὰς ἐκ Συήνης ἀπήνῃ δι' ὁμαλοῦ σφόδρα πεδίου σταδίους ὁμοῦ τι ἑκατόν.[3] παρ' ὅλην δὲ τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν ἰδεῖν ἑκατέρωθεν πολλαχοῦ, ὥσπερ ἑρμαῖα, πέτρον ἠλίβατον στρογγύλον, λεῖον ἱκανῶς, ἐγγὺς σφαιροειδοῦς, τοῦ μέλανος καὶ σκληροῦ λίθου, ἐξ οὗ αἱ θυΐαι γίνονται, ἐπὶ πέτρῳ κείμενον μείζονι καὶ ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ πάλιν ἄλλον· ἔστι δ' ὅτε αὐτοὶ καθ' αὑτοὺς ἔκειντο οἱ πέτροι· ἦν δ' ὁ μὲν μέγιστος τὴν διάμετρον ποδῶν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ δώδεκα, ἅπαντες δὲ μείζους ἢ ἡμίσεις τούτων. διέβημεν δὲ εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπὶ πάκτωνος· ὁ δὲ πάκτων διὰ σκυταλίδων πεπηγός ἐστι σκάφιον, ὥστ' ἐοικέναι

[1] αὐτῇ E, αὐταῖς other MSS.
[2] καὶ πρότερον is omitted by F.
[3] For ἑκατόν (ρ′) Groskurd reads πεντήκοντα (ν′).

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[1] Probably an error for "fifty," as Groskurd suggests (see critical note).

unharmed, boat and all. A little above the cataract lies Philae, a common settlement of Aethiopians and Aegyptians, which is built like Elephantinê and is equal to it in size; and it has Aegyptian temples. Here, also, a bird is held in honour, which they call a hawk, though to me it appeared to be in no respect like the hawks in our country and in Aegypt, but was both greater in size and far different in the varied colouring of its plumage. They said that it was an Aethiopian bird, and that another was brought from Aethiopia whenever the one at hand died, or before. And in fact the bird shown to us at the time mentioned was nearly dead because of disease.

50. We went to Philae from Syenê by wagon through an exceedingly level plain—a distance all told of about one hundred[1] stadia. Along the whole road on either side one could see in many places a stone like our Hermae;[2] it was huge, round, quite smooth, nearly sphere-shaped, and consisted of the black, hard stone from which mortars are made– a smaller stone lying on a larger, and on that stone again another.[3] Sometimes, however, it was only a single stone; and the largest was in diameter no less than twelve feet, though one and all were larger than half this measure. We crossed to the island on a *pacton*. The *pacton* is a small boat constructed of withes, so that it resembles woven-work;

[2] *i.e.* quadrangular pillars surmounted by a head or bust of Hermes, which were used as sign-posts or boundary-marks.

[3] Pocock (*Travels in Egypt*, in *Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels*, Vol. XV, p. 265), who saw some of these stones, says that they were rocks of red granite which had turned blackish on the outside: "a rock standing up like a pillar, and a large rock on it, hieroglyphics being cut on some of them."

διαπλοκίνῳ· ἑστῶτες δ' ἐν ὕδατι ἢ καὶ σανιδίοις τισὶ προσκαθήμενοι ῥᾳδίως ἐπεραιώθημεν, δεδιότες[1] μάτην·[2] ἀκίνδυνα γάρ ἐστιν, ἂν μή τις ὑπέργομον ποιήσῃ τὸ πορθμεῖον.

51. Καθ' ὅλην δὲ τὴν Αἴγυπτον τοῦ φοίνικος ἀγεννοῦς ὄντος καὶ ἐκφέροντος καρπὸν οὐκ εὔβρωτον ἐν τοῖς περὶ τὸ Δέλτα τόποις καὶ περὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, ὁ ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι φοίνιξ ἄριστος τῶν ἄλλων φύεται. θαυμάζειν οὖν ἄξιον, πῶς ταὐτὸ κλίμα οἰκοῦντες τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ καὶ ὅμοροι οἱ περὶ τὸ Δέλτα καὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, τοσοῦτον διαλλάττουσιν, ἐκείνης πρὸς ἄλλῳ φοίνικι καὶ τὸν καρυωτὸν γεννώσης, οὐ πολὺ κρείττονα τοῦ Βαβυλωνίου. διττὸς δ' ἐστὶν ὅ τε ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἰουδαίᾳ, ὅ τε ἄλλος καὶ ὁ καρυωτός, σκληρότερος δ' ὁ Θηβαϊκός, ἀλλὰ τῇ γεύσει εὐστομώτερος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νῆσος ἡ μάλιστα ἐκφέρουσα τὸν ἄριστον, μεγίστην τελοῦσα πρόσοδον τοῖς ἡγεμόσι· βασιλικὴ γὰρ ἦν, ἰδιώτῃ δ' οὐ μετῆν, καὶ νῦν τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἐστί.

52. Πολλὰ δ' Ἡρόδοτός τε καὶ ἄλλοι φλυαροῦσιν, ὥσπερ μέλος ἢ ῥυθμὸν ἢ ἥδυσμά τι τῷ
C 819 λόγῳ τὴν τερατείαν προσφέροντες· οἷον καὶ τὸ φάσκειν περὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς πρὸς τῇ Συήνῃ καὶ τῇ Ἐλεφαντίνῃ, πλείους δ' εἰσί, τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ Νείλου εἶναι, καὶ βάθος ἄβυσσον ἔχειν τὸν πόρον κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον. νήσους δ' ὁ Νεῖλος κατεσπαρμένας ἔχει παμπόλλας, τὰς μὲν καλυπτομένας ὅλας ἐν ταῖς ἀναβάσεσι, τὰς δ' ἐκ

[1] *mox* read οὐ before δεδιότες.
[2] μάτην EF, omitted by other MSS.

and though standing in water or seated on small boards, we crossed easily, being afraid without cause, for there is no danger unless the ferry-boat is overladen.

51. Throughout the whole of Aegypt the palm tree is not of a good species; and in the region of the Delta and Alexandria it produces fruit that is not good to eat; but the palm tree in the Thebaïs is better than any of the rest. Now it is a thing worth marvelling at, that a country which is in the same latitude as Judaea and borders on it, I mean the country round the Delta and Alexandria, differs so much, since Judaea, in addition to another palm, produces also the caryotic, which is somewhat better than the Babylonian. There are two kinds in the Thebaïs as well as in Judaea, both the caryotic and the other; and the Thebaïc date is harder, but more agreeable to the taste. There is also an island which is particularly productive of the best date, yielding a very large revenue for the praefects; for it used to be a royal possession, and no private individual shared in it, but it now belongs to the praefects.

52. Both Herodotus[1] and others talk much nonsense, adding to their account marvellous tales, to give it, as it were, a kind of tune or rhythm or relish; as, for example, the assertion that the sources of the Nile are in the neighbourhood of the islands near Syenê and Elephantinê (of which there are several), and that at this place its channel has a bottomless depth. The Nile has very many islands scattered along its course, of which some are wholly covered at its risings and others only partly; but

[1] 2. 28.

μέρους, ἐποχετεύεται δὲ τοῖς κοχλίαις τὰ λίαν ἔξαλα.

53. Ἦν μὲν οὖν ἡ Αἴγυπτος εἰρηνικὴ τὸ πλέον ἐξ ἀρχῆς διὰ τὸ αὔταρκες τῆς χώρας καὶ τὸ δυσείσβολον τοῖς ἔξωθεν, ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν ἄρκτων ἀλιμένῳ παραλίᾳ καὶ πελάγει τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ φρουρουμένη, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἕω καὶ τῆς ἑσπέρας ἐρήμοις ὄρεσι, τοῖς τε Λιβυκοῖς καὶ τοῖς Ἀραβίοις, ὥσπερ ἔφαμεν· λοιπὰ δὲ τὰ πρὸς νότον Τρωγλοδύται καὶ Βλέμμυες καὶ Νοῦβαι καὶ Μεγάβαροι οἱ ὑπὲρ Συήνης Αἰθίοπες· εἰσὶ δ' οὗτοι νομάδες καὶ οὐ πολλοὶ οὐδὲ μάχιμοι, δοκοῦντες δὲ τοῖς πάλαι διὰ τὸ ληστρικῶς ἀφυλάκτοις ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολλάκις· οἱ δὲ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν καὶ Μερόην ἀνήκοντες Αἰθίοπες, οὐδ' οὗτοι πολλοὶ οὔτε ἐν συστροφῇ, ἅτε ποταμίαν μακρὰν στενὴν καὶ σκολιὰν οἰκοῦντες, οἵαν προείπομεν· οὐδὲ παρεσκευασμένοι καλῶς οὔτε πρὸς πόλεμον οὔτε πρὸς τὸν ἄλλον βίον. καὶ νῦν δὲ διάκειται παραπλησίως ἡ χώρα πᾶσα· σημεῖον δέ· τρισὶ γοῦν σπείραις, οὐδὲ ταύταις ἐντελέσιν, ἱκανῶς ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡ χώρα φρουρεῖται· τολμήσασι δὲ τοῖς Αἰθίοψιν ἐπιθέσθαι κινδυνεῦσαι τῇ χώρᾳ συνέπεσε τῇ σφετέρᾳ. καὶ αἱ λοιπαὶ δὲ δυνάμεις αἱ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ οὔτε τοσαῦταί τινές εἰσιν οὔτε ἀθρόαις ἐχρήσαντο οὐδ' ἅπαξ Ῥωμαῖοι· οὐ γάρ εἰσιν οὔτ' αὐτοὶ Αἰγύπτιοι πολεμισταί, καίπερ ὄντες παμπληθεῖς, οὔτε τὰ πέριξ ἔθνη. Γάλλος μέν γε Κορνήλιος, ὁ πρῶτος κατασταθεὶς ἔπαρχος

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[1] Cp. § 30 above. [2] Cp. § 4 above.
[3] See §§ 3 and 4 above.

the exceedingly high parts of the latter are irrigated by means of screws.[1]

53. Now Aegypt was generally inclined to peace from the outset, because of the self-sufficiency of the country and of the difficulty of invasion by outsiders, being protected on the north by a harbourless coast and by the Aegyptian Sea, and on the east and west by the desert mountains of Libya and Arabia, as I have said;[2] and the remaining parts, those towards the south, are inhabited by Troglodytes, Blemmyes, Nubae, and Megabari, those Aethiopians who live above Syenê. These are nomads, and not numerous, or warlike either, though they were thought to be so by the ancients, because often, like brigands, they would attack defenceless persons. As for those Aethiopians who extend towards the south and Meroê, they are not numerous either, nor do they collect in one mass, inasmuch as they inhabit a long, narrow, and winding stretch of river-land, such as I have described before;[3] neither are they well equipped either for warfare or for any other kind of life. And now, too, the whole of the country is similarly disposed to peace. And the following is a sign of the fact: the country is sufficiently guarded by the Romans with only three cohorts, and even these are not complete; and when the Aethiopians dared to make an attack upon them, they imperilled their own country. The remaining Roman forces in Aegypt are hardly as large as these, nor have the Romans used them collectively even once; for neither are the Aegyptians themselves warriors, although they are very numerous, nor are the surrounding tribes. Cornelius Gallus, the first man appointed praefect of the country by Caesar, attacked

τῆς χώρας ὑπὸ Καίσαρος, τήν τε Ἡρώων πόλιν ἀποστᾶσαν ἐπελθὼν δι' ὀλίγων εἷλε, στάσιν τε γενηθεῖσαν ἐν τῇ Θηβαΐδι διὰ τοὺς φόρους ἐν βραχεῖ κατέλυσε. Πετρώνιός τε ὕστερον τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρέων πλήθους τοσούτων μυριάδων ὁρμήσαντος ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ λίθων βολῆς, αὐτοῖς τοῖς περὶ ἑαυτὸν στρατιώταις ἀντέσχε, καὶ διαφθείρας τινὰς αὐτῶν τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔπαυσε. Γάλλος τε Αἴλιος μέρει τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ φρουρᾶς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβαλὼν εἴρηται, τίνα τρόπον ἐξήλεγξε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολέμους ὄντας· εἰ δὴ μὴ ὁ Συλλαῖος αὐτὸν προὐδίδου, κἂν κατεστρέψατο τὴν Εὐδαίμονα πᾶσαν.

C 820 54. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Αἰθίοπες, καταφρονήσαντες τῷ μέρος τι τῆς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δυνάμεως ἀπεσπάσθαι μετὰ Γάλλου Αἰλίου πολεμοῦντος πρὸς τοὺς Ἄραβας, ἐπῆλθον[1] τῇ Θηβαΐδι καὶ τῇ φρουρᾷ τῶν τριῶν σπειρῶν τῶν κατὰ Συήνην καὶ ἑλόντες ἔφθασαν τήν τε Συήνην καὶ τὴν Ἐλεφαντίνην καὶ Φιλὰς ἐξ ἐφόδου διὰ τὸ αἰφνίδιον καὶ ἐξηνδραποδίσαντο, ἀνέσπασαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς Καίσαρος ἀνδριάντας· ἐπελθὼν δὲ ἐλάττοσιν ἢ μυρίοις πεζοῖς Πετρώνιος, ἱππεῦσι δὲ ὀκτακοσίοις πρὸς ἄνδρας τρισμυρίους, πρῶτον μὲν ἠνάγκασεν ἀναφυγεῖν αὐτοὺς εἰς Ψέλχιν, πόλιν Αἰθιοπικήν, καὶ πρεσβεύεται τά τε ληφθέντα ἀπαιτῶν καὶ τὰς αἰτίας, δι' ἃς ἦρξαν πολέμου· λεγόντων δ', ὡς ἀδικοῖντο ὑπὸ τῶν νομάρχων,[2] ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔφη τούτους ἡγεμόνας εἶναι τῆς χώρας, ἀλλὰ Καίσαρα· αἰτησαμένων δ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς εἰς

[1] ἐπῆλθον, Corais, for ἐπελθόντες.

Heroönpolis, which had revolted, and took it with only a few soldiers, and in only a short time broke up a sedition which had taken place in the Thebaïs on account of the tributes. And at a later time Petronius, when all that countless multitude of Alexandrians rushed to attack him with a throwing of stones, held out against them with merely his own body-guard, and after killing some of them put a stop to the rest. And I have already stated [1] how Aelius Gallus, when he invaded Arabia with a part of the guard stationed in Aegypt, discovered that the people were unwarlike; indeed, if Syllaeus had not betrayed him, he would even have subdued the whole of Arabia Felix.

54. But the Aethiopians, emboldened by the fact that a part of the Roman force in Aegypt had been drawn away with Aelius Gallus when he was carrying on war against the Arabians, attacked the Thebaïs and the garrison of the three cohorts at Syenê, and by an unexpected onset took Syenê and Elephantinê and Philae, and enslaved the inhabitants, and also pulled down the statues of Caesar. But Petronius, setting out with less than ten thousand infantry and eight hundred cavalry against thirty thousand men, first forced them to flee back to Pselchis, an Aethiopian city, and sent ambassadors to demand what they had taken, as also to ask the reasons why they had begun war; and when they said that they had been wronged by the Nomarchs,[2] he replied that these were not rulers of the country, but Caesar; and when they had requested three days for delibera-

[1] 16. 4. 23. [2] "Nome-rulers."

[2] *νομάρχων* s, *μονάρχων* other MSS.

βουλὴν καὶ μηδέν, ὧν ἐχρῆν, ποιούντων, προσβαλὼν ἠνάγκασε προελθεῖν εἰς μάχην, ταχὺ δὲ τροπὴν ἐποίησε, συντεταγμένων τε κακῶς καὶ ὡπλισμένων· μεγάλους γὰρ εἶχον θυρεούς, καὶ τούτους ὠμοβοΐνους, ἀμυντήρια δὲ πελέκεις, οἱ δὲ κοντούς, οἱ δὲ καὶ ξίφη. τινὲς μὲν οὖν εἰς τὴν πόλιν συνηλάθησαν, οἱ δ' εἰς τὴν ἐρημίαν ἔφυγον, τινὰς δὲ νῆσος πλησίον ὑπεδέξατο ἐμβάντας[1] εἰς τὸν πόρον, οὐ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἦσαν ἐνταῦθα οἱ κροκόδειλοι διὰ τὸν ῥοῦν. τούτων δ' ἦσαν καὶ οἱ τῆς βασιλίσσης στρατηγοὶ τῆς Καυδάκης, ἣ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἦρξε τῶν Αἰθιόπων, ἀνδρική τις γυνὴ πεπηρωμένη τὸν ἕτερον τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν· τούτους τε δὴ ζωγρίᾳ λαμβάνει ἅπαντας, ἐπιπλεύσας σχεδίαις τε καὶ ναυσί, καὶ καταπέμπει παραχρῆμα εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, ἐπελθών τε τὴν Ψέλχιν αἱρεῖ· προσαριθμουμένου δὲ τοῖς ἑαλωκόσι τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πεσόντων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, τοὺς σωθέντας ὀλίγους παντάπασι γενέσθαι συνέβη. ἐκ δὲ Ψέλχιος ἦκεν εἰς Πρῆμνιν, ἐρυμνὴν πόλιν, διελθὼν τοὺς θῖνας, ἐν οἷς ὁ Καμβύσου κατεχώσθη στρατὸς ἐμπεσόντος ἀνέμου. προσβαλὼν δὲ ἐξ ἐφόδου τὸ φρούριον αἱρεῖ, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὥρμησεν ἐπὶ Ναπάτων· τοῦτο δ' ἦν τὸ βασίλειον τῆς Καυδάκης, καὶ ἦν ἐνταῦθα υἱὸς αὐτῆς. καὶ αὐτὴ δ' ἔν τινι πλησίον ἵδρυτο χωρίῳ. πρεσβευσαμένης δὲ περὶ φιλίας καὶ ἀποδούσης τοὺς ἐκ Συήνης αἰχμαλώτους καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας, ἐπελθὼν λαμβάνει καὶ τὰ Νάπατα, φυγόντος τοῦ παιδός, καὶ κατασκάπτει· ἐξανδραποδισά-

[1] For ἐμβάντας, Jones conj. ἐμβαλόντας.

tion, but did nothing they should have done, he made an attack and forced them to come forth to battle; and he quickly turned them to flight, since they were badly marshalled and badly armed; for they had large oblong shields, and those too made of raw ox-hide, and as weapons some had only axes, others pikes, and others swords. Now some were driven together into the city, others fled into the desert, and others found refuge on a neighbouring island, having waded[1] into the channel, for on account of the current the crocodiles were not numerous there. Among these fugitives were the generals of Queen Candacê, who was ruler of the Aethiopians in my time—a masculine sort of woman, and blind in one eye. These, one and all, he captured alive, having sailed after them in both rafts and ships, and he sent them forthwith down to Alexandria; and he also attacked Pselchis and captured it; and if the multitude of those who fell in the battle be added to the number of the captives, those who escaped must have been altogether few in number. From Pselchis he went to Premnis, a fortified city, after passing through the sand-dunes, where the army of Cambyses was overwhelmed when a wind-storm struck them; and having made an attack, he took the fortress at the first onset. After this he set out for Napata. This was the royal residence of Candacê; and her son was there, and she herself was residing at a place near by. But though she sent ambassadors to treat for friendship and offered to give back the captives and the statues brought from Syenê, Petronius attacked and captured Napata too, from which her son had fled, and rased it to the

[1] See critical note.

μενος δ' ἀναστρέφει πάλιν εἰς τοὐπίσω μετὰ τῶν λαφύρων, δύσοδα κρίνας τὰ προσωτέρω. τὴν δὲ Πρῆμνιν τειχίσας βέλτιον, φρουρὰν ἐμβαλὼν καὶ τροφὴν δυεῖν ἐνιαυτῶν τετρακοσίοις ἀνδράσιν, ἀπῆρεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν. καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
C 821 τοὺς μὲν ἐλαφυροπώλησε, χιλίους δὲ Καίσαρι ἔπεμψε νεωστὶ ἐκ Καντάβρων ἥκοντι, τοὺς δὲ νόσοι διεχρήσαντο. ἐν τούτῳ μυριάσι Κανδάκη πολλαῖς ἐπὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐπῆλθε· Πετρώνιος δ' ἐξεβοήθησε καὶ φθάνει προσελθὼν[1] εἰς τὸ φρούριον, καὶ πλείοσι παρασκευαῖς ἐξασφαλισάμενος τὸν τόπον, πρεσβευσαμένων, ἐκέλευσεν ὡς Καίσαρα πρεσβεύεσθαι· οὐκ εἰδέναι δὲ φασκόντων, ὅστις εἴη Καῖσαρ καὶ ὅπη βαδιστέον εἴη παρ' αὐτόν, ἔδωκε τοὺς παραπέμψοντας· καὶ ἦκον εἰς Σάμον, ἐνταῦθα τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντος καὶ μέλλοντος εἰς Συρίαν ἐντεῦθεν προϊέναι, Τιβέριον εἰς Ἀρμενίαν στέλλοντος. πάντων δὲ τυχόντων, ὧν ἐδέοντο, ἀφῆκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοὺς φόρους, οὓς ἐπέστησε.

II

1. Πολλὰ δ' εἴρηται περὶ τῶν Αἰθιοπικῶν ἐν τοῖς πρότερον, ὥστε συμπεριωδευμένα ἂν εἴη τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ τὰ τούτων. ὡς δ' εἰπεῖν, τὰ ἄκρα τῆς οἰκουμένης τὰ παρακείμενα τῇ δυσκράτῳ καὶ ἀοικήτῳ διὰ καῦμα ἢ ψῦχος ἀνάγκη ἀποτεύγματα εἶναι τῆς εὐκράτου καὶ ἐλαττώματα· ταῦτα δ'

[1] προσελθών F and first hand in D, προσεισελθών C, προεισελθών other MSS.

ground; and having enslaved its inhabitants, he turned back again with the booty, having decided that the regions farther on would be hard to traverse. But he fortified Premnis better, threw in a garrison and food for four hundred men for two years, and set out for Alexandria. As for the captives, he sold some of them as booty, and sent one thousand to Caesar, who had recently returned from Cantabria; and the others died of diseases. Meantime Candacé marched against the garrison with many thousands of men, but Petronius set out to its assistance and arrived at the fortress first; and when he had made the place thoroughly secure by sundry devices, ambassadors came, but he bade them go to Caesar; and when they asserted that they did not know who Caesar was or where they should have to go to find him, he gave them escorts; and they went to Samos, since Caesar was there and intended to proceed to Syria from there, after despatching Tiberius to Armenia. And when the ambassadors had obtained everything they pled for, he even remitted the tributes which he had imposed.

II

1. In the earlier parts of my work I have already said many things about the Aethiopian[1] tribes, so that the description of their country may be said to be included with that of Aegypt. In general, the extremities of the inhabited world, which lie alongside the part of the earth that is not temperate and habitable, because of heat or cold, must needs be defective and inferior to the temperate part;

[1] See *Index*, s.v. "Aethiopians."

ἐκ τῶν βίων δῆλα καὶ τῆς πρὸς τὰς χρείας τὰς ἀνθρωπικὰς ἀπορίας. κακόβιοί τε δὴ καὶ γυμνῆτές εἰσι τὰ πολλὰ καὶ νομάδες· τά τε βοσκήματα αὐτοῖς ἐστι μικρά, πρόβατα καὶ αἶγες καὶ βόες· καὶ κύνες μικροί, τραχεῖς[1] δὲ καὶ μάχιμοι. τάχα δὲ καὶ τοὺς Πυγμαίους ἀπὸ τῆς τούτων μικροφυΐας ὑπενόησαν καὶ ἀνέπλασαν· ἑωρακὼς μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐξηγεῖται τῶν πίστεως ἀξίων ἀνδρῶν.

2. Ζῶσί τ' ἀπὸ κέγχρου καὶ κριθῆς, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ ποτὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστιν ἀντ' ἐλαίου δὲ[2] βούτυρον καὶ στέαρ· οὐδ' ἀκρόδρυα ἔχουσι πλὴν φοινίκων ὀλίγων ἐν κήποις βασιλικοῖς· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ πόαν σιτοῦνται καὶ κλῶνας ἁπαλοὺς καὶ λωτὸν καὶ καλάμου ῥίζαν· κρέασι δὲ χρῶνται καὶ αἵματι καὶ γάλακτι καὶ τυρῷ. σέβονται δ' ὡς θεοὺς τοὺς βασιλέας, κατακλείστους ὄντας καὶ οἰκουροὺς τὸ πλέον. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μέγιστον αὐτοῖς βασίλειον ἡ Μερόη, πόλις ὁμώνυμος τῇ νήσῳ. τὴν δὲ νῆσον θυρεοειδῆ φασι τὸ σχῆμα, τό τε μέγεθος τάχα πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν εἴρηται μῆκος μὲν ὅσον τρισχιλίων σταδίων, εὖρος δὲ χιλίων. ἔχει δ' ἡ νῆσος[3] συχνὰ καὶ ὄρη καὶ δάση μεγάλα· οἰκοῦσι δ' οἱ μὲν νομάδες, οἱ δὲ θηρευτικοί, οἱ δὲ γεωργοί· ἔστι δὲ καὶ χαλκωρυχεῖα καὶ σιδηρουργεῖα καὶ χρυσεῖα καὶ λίθων γένη πολυτελῶν· περιέχεται δ' ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Λιβύης θισὶ μεγάλοις, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀραβίας κρημνοῖς συνεχέσιν, ἄνωθεν δ' ἐκ νότου

[1] ταχεῖς Eo, perhaps rightly.

[2] The MSS. read ποτὸν ποιοῦσιν αὐτοῖς ἐστιν· ἔλαιον δὲ κτλ., except that *x* omits ἐστιν. Corais reads ποτὸν αὐτοῖς ἐστιν· ἀντὶ δὲ ἐλαίου κτλ.; but Jones reads as above, copying the phrase ἀντ' ἐλαίου δέ from 3. 3. 7.

and this is clear from the modes of life of the inhabitants and from their lack of human necessities. They indeed live a hard life, go almost naked, and are nomads; and their domestic animals—sheep, goats, and cattle—are small; and their dogs are small though rough [1] and pugnacious. And perhaps it is from the natural smallness of the people that men have conceived of Pygmies and fabricated them; for no man worthy of belief professes to have seen them.

2. The Aethiopians live on millet and barley, from which they also make a drink; but instead of olive-oil they have butter and tallow. Neither do they have fruit trees, except a few date-palms in the royal gardens. But some use grass as food, as also tender twigs, lotus, and reed-roots; and they use meats, blood, milk, and cheese. They reverence as gods their kings, who generally stay shut up at home. Their greatest royal seat is Meroê, a city bearing the same name as the island. The island is said to be like an oblong shield in shape. Its size has perhaps been exaggerated: about three thousand stadia in length and one thousand in breadth. The island has both numerous mountains and large thickets; it is inhabited partly by nomads, partly by hunters, and partly by farmers; and it has mines of copper, iron, gold, and different kinds [2] of precious stones. It is bounded on the Libyan side by large sand-dunes, and on the Arabian side by continuous

[1] Possibly an error for "swift" (see critical note).

[2] Diodorus Siculus (1. 33) says "*all kinds* of precious stones."

[3] ἡ νῆσος is omitted by all MSS. except F; E reads ἡ Μερόη.

ταῖς συμβολαῖς τῶν ποταμῶν, τοῦ τε Ἀσταβόρα[1]
C 822 καὶ τοῦ Ἀστάποδος καὶ τοῦ Ἀστασόβα· πρὸς ἄρκτον δ' ἡ ἐφεξῆς ῥύσις τοῦ Νείλου καὶ μέχρι Αἰγύπτου κατὰ τὴν λεχθεῖσαν πρότερον σκολιότητα τοῦ ποταμοῦ. ἐν δὲ ταῖς πόλεσιν αἱ οἰκήσεις ἐκ φοινικίνων σχιζῶν διαπλεκομένων[2] ἢ πλίνθων. ὀρυκτοὶ δὲ ἅλες, καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς Ἄραψι· πλεονάζει δὲ τῶν φυτῶν ὅ τε φοίνιξ καὶ ἡ περσέα καὶ ὁ ἔβενος καὶ ἡ κερατία·[3] θήρα δὲ καὶ ἐλεφάντων ἐστὶ καὶ λεόντων καὶ παρδάλεων· εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ δράκοντες οἱ ἐλεφαντομάχοι καὶ ἄλλα θηρία πλείω· καταφεύγει γὰρ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐμπυρωτέρων καὶ αὐχμηροτέρων ἐπὶ τὰ ὑδρηλὰ καὶ ἑλώδη.

3. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς Μερόης ἡ Ψεβώ, λίμνη μεγάλη νῆσον ἔχουσα οἰκουμένην ἱκανῶς. συμβαίνει δὲ τοῦ Νείλου τὴν μὲν δυσμικὴν παραποταμίαν ἐχόντων τῶν Λιβύων, τὴν δὲ πέραν Αἰθιόπων, παρὰ μέρος αὐτῶν τὴν ἐπικράτειαν εἶναι τῶν νήσων καὶ τῆς ποταμίας, ἐξελαυνομένων τῶν ἑτέρων καὶ παραχωρούντων τοῖς κρείττοσι γενομένοις. χρῶνται δὲ καὶ τόξοις Αἰθίοπες τετραπήχεσι ξυλίνοις πεπυρακτωμένοις·[4] ὁπλίζουσι δὲ καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας, ὧν αἱ πλείους κεκρίκωνται τὸ χεῖλος τοῦ στόματος χαλκῷ κρίκῳ· κωδιοφόροι δ' εἰσίν, ἐρέαν οὐκ ἔχοντες, τῶν προβάτων αἰγοτριχούντων· οἱ δὲ γυμνῆτές εἰσιν, οἳ καὶ[5]

[1] Ἀσταβόρα F, Ἀσταβάρα other MSS.

[2] διαπλεκομένων, Groskurd, for διαπλεκόμεναι, after which *mox* read καὶ τοίχων ἐκ πλίνθων, other MSS. τοίχων ἢ πλίνθων. Jones, following Kramer and C. Müller, ejects τοίχων.

[3] καὶ ἡ κερατία *mox*, καὶ κεράτια other MSS.

[4] On a conjectural omission here, see C. Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1042.

precipices, and above, on the south, by the confluences of the three rivers—the Astaboras, and the Astapus and the Astasobas[1]—and on the north by the next course of the Nile, which extends to Aegypt along the aforesaid windings of the river. In the cities the dwellings are made of split pieces of palm-wood woven together, or of brick. And they have quarried salt, as do the Arabians. And, among the plants, the palm, the *persea*,[2] the ebony, and the *ceratia*[3] are found in abundance. And they have, not only elephants to hunt, but also lions and leopards. They also have serpents, the elephant-fighters, as also many other wild animals; for the animals flee for refuge from the hotter and more arid regions to those that are watery and marshy.

3. Above Meroê lies Psebo, a large lake containing an island that is rather well settled. And since the Libyans hold the land on the western side of the Nile and the Aethiopians that on the opposite side, it comes to pass that they take turns in dominating the islands and the river-land, one of the two being driven out and yielding place to those who have proved stronger. The Aethiopians also use bows, which are four cubits long, are made of wood, and are hardened by fire; and they arm the women also, most of whom have a copper ring through the lip; and they wear sheep-skins, since they have no wool, their sheep having hair like that of goats; and some go naked, or wear round their loins small sheep-

[1] Cp. 17. 1. 2.
[2] This tree is carefully described by Pliny (*N. H.*, 13. 17).
[3] The *carob* or *locust-tree*.

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[5] οἱ καί EF*h*, ἢ καί other MSS., perhaps rightly.

περιέζωνται μικρὰ κώδια ἢ τρίχινα πλέγματα εὐυφῆ. θεὸν δὲ νομίζουσι τὸν μὲν ἀθάνατον, τοῦτον δ' εἶναι τὸν αἴτιον τῶν πάντων, τὸν δὲ θνητόν, ἀνώνυμόν τινα καὶ οὐ σαφῆ. ὡς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοὺς εὐεργέτας καὶ βασιλικοὺς θεοὺς νομίζουσι, καὶ τούτων τοὺς μὲν βασιλέας κοινοὺς ἁπάντων σωτῆρας καὶ φύλακας, τοὺς δ' ἰδιώτας ἰδίως τοῖς εὖ παθοῦσιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν. τῶν δὲ πρὸς τῇ διακεκαυμένῃ τινὲς καὶ ἄθεοι νομίζονται, οὕς γε καὶ τὸν ἥλιόν φασιν ἐχθαίρειν καὶ κακῶς λέγειν, ἐπειδὰν προσίδωσιν ἀνίσχοντα, ὡς καίοντα καὶ πολεμοῦντα αὐτοῖς, καταφεύγειν τε εἰς τὰ ἕλη. οἱ δ' ἐν Μερόῃ καὶ Ἡρακλέα καὶ Πᾶνα καὶ Ἶσιν σέβονται πρὸς ἄλλῳ τινὶ βαρβαρικῷ θεῷ. τοὺς δὲ νεκροὺς οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκρίπτουσιν, οἱ δ' οἴκοι κατέχουσι περιχέαντες ὕαλον· τινὲς δὲ ἐν κεραμίαις σοροῖς κατορύττουσι κύκλῳ τῶν ἱερῶν, ὅρκον τε τὸν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀπαιτοῦσι καὶ πάντων ἁγιστεύουσι μάλιστα. βασιλέας τε καθιστᾶσι τοὺς κάλλει διαφέροντας ἢ ἀρετῇ κτηνοτροφίας ἢ ἀνδρείᾳ ἢ πλούτῳ. ἐν δὲ τῇ Μερόῃ κυριωτάτην τάξιν ἐπεῖχον οἱ ἱερεῖς τὸ παλαιόν, οἵ γε καὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ προσέταττον ἔσθ' ὅτε ἀποθνήσκειν πέμψαντες ἄγγελον καὶ κα-
C 823 θίστασαν ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ἕτερον· ὕστερον δὲ κατέλυσέ τις τῶν βασιλέων τὸ ἔθος, ἐπιὼν μεθ' ὅπλων ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερόν, ὅπου ὁ χρυσοῦς νεώς ἐστι, καὶ τοὺς ἱερέας ἀποσφάξας πάντας. ἔστι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο

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[1] Diodorus Siculus (3. 39) names Zeus in connection with the three others.

[2] See 17. 1. 8 and footnote on "glass."

skins or girdles of well-woven hair. They regard as god the immortal being, whom they consider the cause of all things, and also the mortal being, who is without name and not to be identified. But in general they regard their benefactors and royal personages as gods: of these the kings as the common saviours and guardians of all, and special individuals as in a special sense gods to those who have received benefactions from them. Among those who live near the torrid zone, some are considered atheists, since it is said that they hate even the sun, and revile it when they behold it rising, on the ground that it burns them and carries on war with them, and flee for refuge from it into the marshes. The inhabitants of Meroê worship Heracles, Pan, and Isis, in addition to some other, barbaric, god.[1] As for the dead, some cast them into the river, others enclose them in glass[2] and keep them at home; but some bury them around the temples in coffins made of clay; and they exact fulfilment of oaths sworn over the dead,[3] and consider them the most sacred of all things. They appoint as kings those who excel in beauty, or in superiority in cattle-breeding, or in courage, or in wealth. In Meroê the highest rank was in ancient times held by the priests, who indeed would give orders even to the king, sometimes ordering him through a messenger to die, and would appoint another in his stead; but later one of the kings broke up the custom by marching with armed men against the temple where the golden shrine is and slaughtering all the priests. The following is also an Aethiopian

[3] *i.e.* they make the oath binding by invoking the dead as witnesses.

ἔθος Αἰθιοπικόν· ὃς γὰρ ἂν τῶν βασιλέων πηρωθῇ μέρος τι τοῦ σώματος ὁπωσοῦν τὸ αὐτὸ πάσχουσιν οἱ συνόντες αὐτῷ μάλιστα, οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ καὶ συναποθνήσκουσιν· ἐκ δὲ τούτου φυλακὴ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐστὶ πλείστη παρ' αὐτῶν. περὶ μὲν Αἰθιόπων ἀρκέσει ταῦτα.

4. Τοῖς δ' Αἰγυπτιακοῖς καὶ ταῦτα προσθετέον ὅσα ἰδιάζοντα, οἷον ὁ Αἰγύπτιος λεγόμενος κύαμος ἐξ οὗ τὸ κιβώριον, καὶ ἡ βύβλος· ἐνταῦθα γὰρ καὶ παρ' Ἰνδοῖς μόνον· ἡ δὲ περσέα ἐνταῦθα μόνον καὶ παρ' Αἰθίοψι, δένδρον μέγα, καρπὸν ἔχον γλυκὺν καὶ μέγαν, καὶ ἡ συκάμινος ἡ ἐκφέρουσα τὸν λεγόμενον καρπὸν συκόμορον· σύκῳ γὰρ ἔοικεν, ἄτιμον δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὴν γεῦσιν· γίνεται δὲ καὶ τὸ κόρσιον καὶ ὅμοιόν τι[1] πεπέρει[2] τράγημα, μικρῷ αὐτοῦ μεῖζον. ἰχθύες δ' ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ πολλοὶ μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι χαρακτῆρα ἔχοντες ἴδιον καὶ ἐπιχώριον, γνωριμώτατοι δὲ ὅ τε ὀξύρυγχος καὶ ὁ λεπιδωτὸς καὶ λάτος καὶ ἀλάβης καὶ κορακῖνος καὶ χοῖρος καὶ φαγρώριος, ὃν καὶ φάγρον καλοῦσιν, ἔτι σίλουρος, κιθαρός, θρίσσα, κεστρεύς, λύχνος, φῦσα, βοῦς· ὀστρακίων δὲ κοχλίαι[3] μεγάλοι, φωνὴν ὀλολυγόσιν ὁμοίαν φθεγγόμενοι· ζῷα δ'[4] ἐπιχώρια καὶ ὁ ἰχνεύμων καὶ ἡ ἀσπὶς ἡ Αἰγυπτία, ἴδιόν τι[5] ἔχουσα παρὰ τὰς ἐν ἄλλοις· διττὴ δ' ἐστίν, ἡ μὲν σπιθαμιαία, ἥπερ καὶ ὀξυθανατωτέρα, ἡ δ' ἐγγὺς ὀργυιᾶς, ὡς

[1] *τό* F, *τῇ* CD*hi*, *τῷ* other MSS.
[2] *πεπέρει* CE, *πέπερι* other MSS.
[3] The text follows Corais. E reads *ὀστράκων δὲ λύχνος, φῦσα, βοῦς, κοχλίαι*; other MSS. *ὀστρακίων δίλυχνος. φύσα* (F *φύσσα*), *βοῦς, κοχλίαι.*
[4] δ', Corais inserts.

custom: whenever any one of the kings is maimed in any part of his body in any way whatever, his closest associates suffer the same thing, and they even die with him; and hence these men guard the king most carefully. This will suffice on the subject of the Aethiopians.

4. But to my account of things Aegyptian I must add an enumeration of the things that are peculiar to that country, as, for example, the Aegyptian *cyamus*,[1] as it is called, from which *ciborium* is derived, and the *byblus*, for the *byblus* is found only here and among the Indians; and the *persea*[2] is found only here and among the Aethiopians—a large tree with large, sweet fruit; and the *sycaminus* that produces the fruit called *sycomorus*, for it resembles a *sycum*,[3] though it is not prized for its taste; and the *corsium* is also found here—a relish somewhat like pepper, but slightly larger. As for fish in the Nile, they are indeed many in number and different in kind, with a special indigenous character, but the best known are the *oxyrynchus* and the *lepidotus*, *latus*, *alabes*, *coracinus*, *choerus*, and *phagrorius*, also called *phagrus*, and, besides, the *silurus*, *citharus*, *thrissa*, *cestreus*, *lychnus*, *physa*, and *bos*; and, among shell-creatures, there are large *conchliae* which emit a sound like a croak. As for indigenous animals, Aegypt has also the ichneumon and the Aegyptian asp, which latter has a peculiarity as compared with the asp of other countries; but it is of two kinds, one only a span long, which causes a quicker death, and the other nearly a fathom, as is stated by

[1] See 17. 1. 15. [2] See § 2 above.
[3] *i.e.* "fig."

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[5] ἰδιόν τι E, ἴδιον δέ τι other MSS.

καὶ Νίκανδρος ὁ τὰ Θηριακὰ γράψας εἴρηκε. καὶ τῶν ὀρνέων ἶβις καὶ ἱέραξ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος, ἥμερος παρὰ[1] τοὺς ἄλλοθι, ὡς καὶ ἡ αἴλουρος· καὶ ὁ[2] νυκτικόραξ ἰδιότροπος ἐνθάδε· παρ' ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ ἀετοῦ μέγεθος ἴσχει καὶ φθέγγεται βαρύ, ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δὲ κολοιοῦ μέγεθος καὶ φθογγὴ διάφορος. ἡμερώτατον δ' ἡ ἶβις, πελαργώδης μὲν κατὰ σχῆμα καὶ μέγεθος, διττὴ δὲ τὴν χρόαν, ἡ μὲν πελαργώδης, ἡ δὲ ὅλη μέλαινα. μεστὴ δ' αὐτῶν ἅπασα τρίοδος ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, πῇ μὲν χρησίμως, πῇ δ' οὐ χρησίμως· χρησίμως μέν, ὅτι πᾶν[3] θηρίον ἐκλέγει καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖς κρεωπωλίοις καὶ τοῖς ὀψοπωλίοις[4] ἀποκαθάρματα· δυσχρήστως δέ, ὅτι παμφάγον καὶ ἀκάθαρτον καὶ δυσκόλως ἀπειργόμενον ἀπὸ τῶν καθαρίων καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων μολυσμοῦ παντός.

5. Ἀληθὲς δὲ καὶ τὸ[5] Ἡροδότου καί ἐστιν Αἰγυπτιακὸν τὸ τὸν μὲν πηλὸν ταῖς χερσὶ φυρᾶν, τὸ δὲ στέαρ[6] τὸ εἰς τὴν ἀρτοποιίαν τοῖς ποσί.
C 824 καὶ οἱ κάκεις[7] δὲ ἴδιόν τι ἄρτου γένος, στατικὸν κοιλίας, καὶ τὸ κῖκι καρπός τις σπειρόμενος ἐν ἀρούραις, ἐξ οὗ ἔλαιον ἀποθλίβεται εἰς μὲν λύχνον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας σχεδόν τι πᾶσιν, εἰς ἄλειμμα δὲ τοῖς πενεστέροις καὶ ἐργατικωτέροις

[1] ἥμερος παρά E, ἥμερος γὰρ παρά other MSS.
[2] ὁ Cz, ἡ other MSS.
[3] After πᾶν, Jones conj. that πήμονα has fallen out of the text.
[4] ὀψοπωλίοις Casaubon, ὀψοπώλαις E, ὀψοπώλεσιν other MSS.
[5] τοῦ CEF*h*.
[6] στέας DF, σταῖς second hand D*h*, as in Herodotus 2. 36.
[7] οἱ κάκης E, κυλλάστεις conj. Dindorf in *Thesaurus*, s.v.

[1] *Theriaca* 168.
[2] A poem on poisonous animals, as the name implies.

Nicander,[1] who wrote the *Theriaca*.[2] Among the birds are found the ibis and the Aegyptian *hierax*, which latter is tame, like the cat, as compared with those elsewhere; and also the *nycticorax*[3] is here of a peculiar species, for in our country it has the size of an eagle and a harsh caw, but in Aegypt the size of a jackdaw and a different caw. The ibis, however, is the tamest bird; it is like a stork in shape and size, but it is of two kinds in colour, one kind like the stork and the other black all over.[4] Every cross-road in Alexandria is full of them; and though they are useful in one way, they are not useful in another. The bird is useful because it singles out every [5] animal [6] and the refuse in the meat-shops and bakeries, but not useful because it eats everything, is unclean, and can only with difficulty be kept away from things that are clean and do not admit of any defilement.

5. The statement of Herodotus[7] is also true, that it is an Aegyptian custom to knead mud with their hands, but suet for bread-making with their feet. Further, *kakeis* is a peculiar kind of bread which checks the bowels; and *kiki* is a kind of fruit sown in the fields, from which oil is pressed, which is used not only in lamps by almost all the people in the country, but also for anointing the body by the poorer classes and those who do the heavier labour,

[3] *i.e.* "night-crow."

[4] The former is the White or Sacred Ibis; it regularly visits Aegypt at the time of the inundation, coming from Nubia.

[5] The translator conjectures that "baneful" has fallen out of the text after "every" (see critical note).

[6] *e.g.* serpents (Josephus 2. 10), scorpions (Aelian 10. 29), locusts and caterpillars (Diodorus Siculus 1. 87).

[7] 2. 36.

καὶ ἀνδράσι καὶ γυναιξί. καὶ τὰ κοΐκινα[1] δὲ πλέγματα Αἰγυπτιακά ἐστι, φυτοῦ τινος, ὅμοια τοῖς σχοινίνοις ἢ φοινικίνοις. τὸ δὲ ζύθος[2] ἰδίως μὲν σκευάζεται παρ' ἐκείνοις, κοινὸν δ' ἐστὶ πολλοῖς, καὶ παρ' ἑκάστοις δὲ αἱ σκευασίαι διάφοροι. καὶ τοῦτο δὲ τῶν μάλιστα ζηλουμένων παρ' αὐτοῖς τὸ πάντα τρέφειν τὰ γεννώμενα παιδία καὶ τὸ περιτέμνειν καὶ τὰ θήλεα ἐκτέμνειν, ὅπερ καὶ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις νόμιμον· καὶ οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶν Αἰγύπτιοι τὸ ἀνέκαθεν, καθάπερ εἰρήκαμεν ἐν τῷ περὶ ἐκείνων λόγῳ. φησὶ δ' Ἀριστόβουλος, ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης μηδὲν ἀνατρέχειν ὄψον εἰς τὸν Νεῖλον πλὴν κεστρέως καὶ θρίσσης καὶ δελφῖνος διὰ τοὺς κροκοδείλους· τοὺς μὲν δελφῖνας διὰ τὸ κρείττους εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ κεστρέας τῷ παραπέμπεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν χοίρων παρὰ γῆν κατά τινα οἰκείωσιν φυσικήν· τῶν δὲ χοίρων ἀπέχεσθαι τοὺς κροκοδείλους, στρογγύλων ὄντων καὶ ἐχόντων ἀκάνθας ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ φερούσας κίνδυνον τοῖς θηρίοις· ἀναθεῖν μὲν οὖν ἔαρος τοὺς κεστρέας γόνον ἔχοντας, μικρὸν δὲ πρὸ δύσεως Πλειάδος καταβαίνειν τεξομένους ἀθρόους, ὅτε καὶ ἡ ἅλωσις αὐτῶν γίνεται περιπιπτόντων τοῖς φράγμασιν ἀθρόων.[3] τοιαύτην δέ τινα εἰκάζειν ἔστι καὶ περὶ τῆς θρίσσης αἰτίαν. ταῦτα καὶ περὶ Αἰγύπτου.

[1] *κοΐκινα* (textures "made of the coïx-palm"), Casaubon and Meineke, for *κόκκινα*; but Kramer prefers *κούκινα* ("made from the coco-palm").

[2] *ζύθος* E*vw*, *ζύγος* other MSS.

[3] *ἀθρόων* D*h*, *ἀθρόον* other MSS.

both men and women; and further, the *koïkina*[1] are Aegyptian textures made of some plant, and are like those made of rush or the date-palm. And beer is prepared in a peculiar way among the Aegyptians; it is a drink common to many peoples, but the ways of preparing it in the different countries are different. One of the customs most zealously observed among the Aegyptians is this, that they rear every child that is born, and circumcise the males, and excise the females,[2] as is also customary among the Jews, who are also Aegyptians in origin, as I have already stated in my account of them.[3] Aristobulus says that on account of the crocodiles no fish swim up into the Nile from the sea except the *cestreus* and the *thrissa* and the dolphin—the dolphin, because it is stronger than the crocodile, and the *cestreus*, because it is escorted by the *choeri*[4] along the bank, in accordance with some natural affinity; and that the crocodiles keep away from the *choeri*, since the latter are round and have spines on the head which offer danger to the beasts. Now the *cestreus*, he says, runs up the river in spring when it is carrying its spawn, but for the purpose of spawning comes down in schools before the setting of the Pleiad, at which time they are captured, being caught in schools by the fenced enclosures. And some such cause might be conjectured also in the case of the *thrissa*. So much for Aegypt.

[1] See critical note.

[2] *i.e.* remove portions of the *nymphae*, and sometimes of the *clitoris*, of the females. The operation is harmless, and analogous to that of circumcision.

[3] 16. 2. 34.

[4] *i.e.* "pig" fish (see Athenaeus 6).

III

Περὶ δὲ Λιβύης ἐφεξῆς λέγωμεν, ὅπερ λείπεται μέρος τῆς συμπάσης γεωγραφίας.[1] εἴρηται μὲν οὖν καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ καὶ περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ νῦν ὅσα καίρια προσυπομνηστέον, προστιθέντας[2] καὶ τὰ μὴ λεχθέντα πρότερον. οἱ μὲν οὖν πρὸς τὰς ἠπείρους τὴν οἰκουμένην διελόντες ἀνίσως διεῖλον, ἐμφαίνει γὰρ τὸ τριχῆ τὸ εἰς τρία ἴσα, τοσοῦτο δ' ἀπολείπεται τοῦ τρίτον εἶναι μέρος τῆς οἰκουμένης ἡ Λιβύη, ὥστε καὶ συντεθεῖσα μετὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης οὐκ ἂν ἐξισάζειν δόξειε τῇ Ἀσίᾳ. τάχα δὲ καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐλάττων ἐστί, κατὰ δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ πολλῷ τινι, ἔρημος γάρ ἐστιν ἡ πολλὴ τῆς μεσογαίας καὶ τῆς παρωκεανίτιδος, κατοικίαις δὲ κατάστικτός ἐστι μικραῖς, καὶ σποράσι καὶ νομαδικαῖς ταῖς πλείσταις· πρὸς δὲ τῇ ἐρημίᾳ καὶ τὸ θηριοτρόφον ἐξελαύνει καὶ ἐκ τῆς δυναμένης
C 825 οἰκεῖσθαι· πολὺ δὲ καὶ τῆς διακεκαυμένης ἐπιλαμβάνει ζώνης. ἡ μέντοι καθ' ἡμᾶς εὐδαιμόνως οἰκεῖται πᾶσα παραλία ἡ μεταξὺ Νείλου καὶ Στηλῶν, καὶ μάλιστα ἡ ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίοις γενομένη· ἀνυδρίαι δέ τινες κἀνταῦθα παρεμπίπτουσιν, οἷαι περί τε τὰς Σύρτεις καὶ τοὺς Μαρμαρίδας καὶ τὸν Καταβαθμόν.

Ἔστι δὲ ὀρθογωνίου τριγώνου τὸ σχῆμα, ὡς ἄν τις ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ νοήσειε, βάσιν μεν ἔχον τὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλίαν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ

[1] γεωμετρίας CDEF.
[2] προστιθέντας F, προσθέντας other MSS.

[1] 2. 3. 4, and 2. 4. 3.

III

1. Next let me describe Libya, which is the only part left for the completion of my Geography as a whole. Now I have said much about this country before,[1] but I must now comment also on other matters in so far as they may be timely, adding what has not been said before. Now the writers who have divided the inhabited world according to continents have divided it unequally, for the threefold division indicates a division into three equal parts; but Libya lacks so much of being a third part of the inhabited world that even if it were combined with Europe it would seem not to be equal to Asia. Perhaps it is even smaller than Europe; and in power it is much inferior, for the greater part of the interior and of its ocean-coast is desert, and it is dotted with settlements that are small, scattered, and mostly nomadic; and in addition to its deserts, its being a nursery of wild beasts drives out people even from land that could be inhabited; and it overlaps a considerable part of the torrid zone. However, the whole of the coast opposite to us, I mean that between the Nile and the Pillars, and particularly the part which was subject to the Carthaginians, is settled and prosperous; but here too some parts here and there are destitute of water, as, for example, in the regions about the Syrtes, the Marmaridae,[2] and Catabathmus.

Libya has the shape of a right-angled triangle, conceived of as drawn on a plane surface, having as base the coast opposite us, from Aegypt and the

[2] See § 23 following.

Νείλου μέχρι Μαυρουσίας καὶ Στηλῶν, πρὸς ὀρθὰς δὲ ταύτῃ πλευράν, ἣν ὁ Νεῖλος ποιεῖ μέχρι Αἰθιοπίας, προσεκβαλλόντων ἡμῶν ἕως Ὠκεανοῦ, τὴν δ' ὑποτείνουσαν τῇ ὀρθῇ τὴν παρωκεανῖτιν ἅπασαν τὴν μεταξὺ Αἰθιόπων καὶ Μαυρουσίων. τὸ μὲν οὖν κατ' αὐτὴν τὴν κορυφὴν τοῦ λεχθέντος σχήματος, ἤδη πως ὑποπῖπτον τῇ διακεκαυμένῃ, λέγομεν ἐξ εἰκασμοῦ διὰ τὸ ἀπρόσιτον, ὥστ' οὐδὲ τὸ μέγιστον πλάτος τῆς χώρας ἔχοιμεν ἂν λέγειν· τὸ μέντοι τοσοῦτον ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν λόγοις ἔφαμεν, ὅτι ἐξ Ἀλεξανδρείας εἰς Μερόην τὸ βασίλειον τῶν Αἰθιόπων πρὸς νότον ἰόντι στάδιοί εἰσι περὶ μυρίους, ἐκεῖθεν δ' ἐπ' εὐθείας ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρους τῆς διακεκαυμένης καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἄλλοι τρισχίλιοι. τὸ γοῦν αὐτὸ θετέον τὸ μέγιστον πλάτος τῆς Λιβύης, μυρίους καὶ τρισχιλίους ἢ τετρακισχιλίους στάδιους, μῆκος δὲ μικρῷ ἔλαττον ἢ διπλάσιον. τὰ καθ' ὅλου μὲν ταῦτα περὶ Λιβύης· τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα δὲ λεκτέον, ἀρξαμένοις ἀπὸ τῶν ἑσπερίων μερῶν καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστέρων.

2. Οἰκοῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα Μαυρούσιοι μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων λεγόμενοι, Μαῦροι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων,[1] Λιβυκὸν ἔθνος μέγα καὶ εὔδαιμον, ἀντίπορθμον τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ. κατὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ὁ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας τὰς Ἡρακλείους πορθμός ἐστι, περὶ οὗ πολλὰ εἴρηται. ἔξω δὲ προελθόντι τοῦ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας πορθμοῦ, τὴν Λιβύην ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἔχοντι ὄρος ἐστίν, ὅπερ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες Ἄτλαντα καλοῦσιν, οἱ βάρβαροι δὲ Δύριν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πρόπους ἔκκειταί τις

[1] Μαῦροι . . . ἐπιχωρίων, Kramer transfers from a position after εὔδαιμον.

Nile to Maurusia and the Pillars, and as the side perpendicular to this that which is formed by the Nile as far as Aethiopia and by me produced to the ocean, and as the side subtending the right angle the whole of the coast between the Aethiopians and the Maurusians. Now as for the part at the very vertex of the above-mentioned figure, which begins approximately with the torrid zone, I speak only from conjecture, because it is inaccessible, so that I cannot tell even its maximum breadth, although in a previous part of my work [1] I have said thus much, that, as one goes southward from Alexandria to Meroê, the royal seat of the Aethiopians, the distance is about ten thousand stadia, and from there in a straight line to the boundaries between the torrid zone and the inhabited world three thousand more. At any rate, the same should be put down as the maximum breadth of Libya, I mean thirteen or fourteen thousand stadia, and a little less than double that sum as the length. This, then, is my account of Libya as a whole, but I must describe it in detail, beginning with its western, or more famous, parts.

2. Here dwell a people whom the Greeks call Maurusians, and the Romans Mauri—a large and prosperous Libyan tribe, who live on the side of the strait opposite Iberia. Here also is the strait which is at the Pillars of Heracles, concerning which I have often spoken. On proceeding outside the strait at the Pillars, with Libya on the left, one comes to a mountain which the Greeks call Atlas and the barbarians Dyris. From this mountain pro-

[1] 1. 4. 2.

ὕστατος πρὸς δύσιν τῆς Μαυρουσίας αἱ Κώτειs λεγόμεναι· πλησίον δὲ καὶ πολίχνιον μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης, ὅπερ Τίγγα[1] καλοῦσιν οἱ βάρβαροι, Λύγγα[2] δ' ὁ Ἀρτεμίδωρος προσηγόρευκε, Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ Λίξον· κεῖται δ' ἀντίπορθμον τοῖς Γαδείροις ἐν διάρματι σταδίων ὀκτακοσίων, ὅσον ἑκάτερα διέχει τοῦ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας πορθμοῦ· πρὸς νότον δὲ τῇ Λίξῳ καὶ ταῖς Κώτεσι παράκειται κόλπος Ἐμπορικὸς
C 826 καλούμενος, ἔχων Φοινικικὰς ἐμπορικὰς κατοικίας. ἔστι μὲν οὖν πᾶσα ἡ συνεχὴς τῷ κόλπῳ τούτῳ παραλία κολπώδης, ὑπεξαιρουμένῳ δὲ τοὺς κόλπους καὶ τὰς ἐξοχὰς κατὰ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τριγωνοειδές, ὃ ὑπέγραψα, νοείσθω μᾶλλον ἐπὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἕω λαμβάνουσα τὴν αὔξησιν ἡ ἤπειρος. τὸ δ' ὄρος διὰ μέσης ἐκτεινόμενον τῆς Μαυρουσίας τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων μέχρι καὶ Σύρτεων οἰκεῖται καὶ αὐτὸ καὶ ἄλλα παράλληλα αὐτῇ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Μαυρουσίων, ἐν βάθει δὲ τῆς χώρας ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγίστου τῶν Λιβυκῶν ἐθνῶν, οἳ Γαίτουλοι λέγονται.

3. Πλεῖστα δὲ πλάσματα τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ τῇ ἐκτὸς προσεψεύσαντο οἱ συγγραφεῖς, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀφέλα[3] περίπλου· περὶ ὧν ἐμνήσθημέν που καὶ πρότερον, καὶ νῦν δὲ λέγομεν, συγγνώμην αἰτούμενοι τῆς τερατολογίας, ἐάν που βιασθῶμεν

[1] Τρίγκα E. [2] Λύγκα E.
[3] Ὀφρύα Ald.; Tyrwhitt conj. Ἀπέλλα.

[1] The same as Tingis (3. 1. 8).
[2] Strabo is confusing Tingis (now Tangiers) with Lynx or Lixus (now El Araisch or Larasch); see § 7 following.
[3] Cadiz. [4] *i.e.* "Mercantile."

jects a farthermost spur, as it were, towards the west of Maurusia—the Coteis, as it is called; and near by is a small town above the sea which the barbarians call Tinx,[1] though Artemidorus has given it the name Lynx and Eratosthenes Lixus.[2] It is situated across the strait opposite Gadeira[3] at a distance of eight hundred stadia, which is about the distance of each of the two places from the strait at the Pillars. To the south of Lixus and the Coteis lies a gulf called the Emporicus[4] Gulf, which contains settlements of Phoenician merchants. Now the whole of the coast continuous with this gulf is indented by gulfs, but one should exclude from consideration the gulfs and the projections of land, in accordance with the triangular figure which I have suggested, and conceive rather of the continent as increasing in extent in the direction of the south and east.[5] The mountain,[6] which extends through the middle of Maurusia from the Coteis to the Syrtes, is inhabited, both itself and other mountains that run parallel with Maurusia, at first by the Maurusians but deep in the interior by the largest of the Libyan tribes, who are called Gaetulians.

3. The historians, beginning with *The Circumnavigation of Ophelas*,[7] have added numerous other fabrications in regard to the outside coast of Libya; and these I have already mentioned somewhere before,[8] but I am again speaking of them, asking pardon for introducing marvellous stories, if per-

[5] *i.e.* this side forms the hypotenuse and runs in a southeasterly direction.

[6] Atlas.

[7] Ophelas of Cyrenê (Diodorus Siculus 18. 21, 20. 40–42, and Plutarch, *Demetrius* 14); see critical note.

[8] 1. 1. 5, and 3. 2. 13.

ἐκπεσεῖν εἴς τι τοιοῦτο, φεύγοντες τὸ πάντα σιγῇ παραπέμπειν καὶ τρόπον τινὰ πηροῦν[1] τὴν ἱστορίαν. φασὶ δ' οὖν τὸν Ἐμπορικὸν κόλπον ἄντρον ἔχειν εἴσω δεχόμενον τὴν θάλατταν ἐν ταῖς πλημμυρίσι μέχρι καὶ ἑπτὰ σταδίων, προκείμενον δὲ τούτου ταπεινὸν καὶ ὁμαλὸν χωρίον, ἔχον Ἡρακλέους βωμόν, ὃν οὐκ ἐπικλύζεσθαί φασιν ὑπὸ τῆς πλημμυρίδος· ἓν δὲ δή τι τῶν πλασμάτων νομίζω τοῦτο. ἐγγὺς δὲ τούτῳ τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἑξῆς κόλποις κατοικίας λέγεσθαι παλαιὰς Τυρίων, ἃς ἐρήμους εἶναι νῦν, οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ τριακοσίων πόλεων, ἃς οἱ Φαρούσιοι καὶ οἱ Νιγρῖται[2] ἐξεπόρθησαν· διέχειν δὲ τούτους τῆς Λυγγός φασιν ἡμερῶν τριάκοντα ὁδόν.

4. Τὸ μέντοι τὴν Μαυρουσίαν εὐδαίμονα εἶναι[3] χώραν πλὴν ὀλίγης ἐρήμου καὶ ποταμοῖς τε καὶ λίμναις κεχορηγῆσθαι παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται. μεγαλόδενδρός τε καὶ πολύδενδρος ὑπερβαλλόντως ἐστὶ καὶ πάμφορος· τὰς γοῦν μονοξύλους τραπέζας ποικιλωτάτας καὶ μεγίστας ἐκείνη τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις χορηγεῖ. τοὺς δὲ ποταμοὺς ἔχειν φασὶ καὶ κροκοδείλους καὶ ἄλλα γένη ζῴων ἐμφερῆ τοῖς ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τὰς τοῦ Νείλου πηγὰς πλησιάζειν οἴονται τοῖς ἄκροις τῆς Μαυρουσίας. ἐν ποταμῷ δέ τινι γεννᾶσθαι βδέλλας ἑπταπήχεις, κατατετρημένα ἐχούσας τὰ βραγχία, δι' ὧν ἀναπνέουσι. καὶ ταῦτα δὲ λέγουσι περὶ τῆς χώρας, ὅτι ἄμπελος φύεται δυσὶν ἀνδράσι τὸ πάχος δυσπερίληπτος, βότρυν πηχυαῖόν πως

[1] πηροῦν E, πληροῦν other MSS.
[2] Νιγρῖται Eh, Νηγρῖται D, Νιγρῆται other MSS.
[3] ἔχειν E.

chance I shall be forced to digress into a thing of that sort, since I am unwilling wholly to pass them over in silence and in a way to cripple my history. Now they say that the Emporicus Gulf has a cave which at the full tides admits the sea inside it for a distance of even seven stadia, and that in front of this gulf there is a low, level place containing an altar of Heracles, which, they say, is never inundated by the tide—and it is this that I regard as one of their fabrications. And nearly as bad as this is the statement that on the gulfs which come next after the Emporicus Gulf there were ancient settlements of Tyrians, now deserted—no fewer than three hundred cities, which were destroyed by the Pharusians and the Nigritae; and these people, they say, are at a distance of a thirty days' journey from Lynx.

4. However, it is agreed by all that Maurusia is a fertile country, except a small desert part, and is supplied with both lakes and rivers. It is surpassing in the size and in the number of its trees, and is also productive of everything; at any rate, this is the country which supplies the Romans with the tables that are made of one single piece of wood, very large and most variegated. The rivers are said to contain crocodiles, as also other kinds of animals similar to those in the Nile. Some think that even the sources of the Nile are near the extremities of Maurusia. And they say that in a certain river are found leeches[1] seven cubits long, with gills pierced through with holes, through which they breathe. They also say of this country that it produces a vine so thick that it can hardly be encircled by the arms of two men, and that it yields clusters of

[1] They meant leech-*fish*, *i.e.* lampreys.

ἀποδιδοῦσα· βοτάνη τε ὑψηλὴ πᾶσα καὶ λάχανον, οἷον[1] ἄρον[2] καὶ δρακόντιον, οἱ δὲ τῶν σταφυλίνων καυλοὶ καὶ ἱπποµαράθου καὶ σκολύµων δωδεκαπήχεις, τὸ δὲ πάχος παλαιστῶν
C 827 τεττάρων· καὶ δρακόντων δὲ καὶ ἐλεφάντων καὶ δορκάδων καὶ βουβάλων καὶ τῶν παραπλησίων ζῴων, λεόντων τε καὶ παρδάλεων, παντοδαπὴ τροφὸς ἡ χώρα ἐστί. φέρει δὲ καὶ γαλᾶς αἰλούροις ἴσας καὶ ὁµοίας, πλὴν ὅτι τὰ ῥύγχη προπέπτωκε µᾶλλον, πιθήκων τε πάµπολυ πλῆθος, περὶ ὧν καὶ Ποσειδώνιος εἴρηκεν, ὅτι πλέων ἐκ Γαδείρων εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν προσενεχθείη τῇ Λιβυκῇ παραλίᾳ καὶ ἴδοι τῶν θηρίων µεστόν τινα τούτων ἁλιτενῆ δρυµόν, τῶν µὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς δένδρεσι, τῶν δ' ἐπὶ γῆς, ἐχόντων ἐνίων καὶ σκύµνους καὶ ἐπεχόντων µαστόν· γελᾶν οὖν ὁρῶν βαρυµάστους, ἐνίους δὲ φαλακρούς, τοὺς δὲ κηλήτας καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ἐπιφαίνοντας σίνη.

5. Ὑπὲρ ταύτης δ' ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἔξω θαλάττῃ ἡ τῶν ἑσπερίων καλουµένων Αἰθιόπων χώρα, κακῶς οἰκουµένη τὸ πλέον. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ καµηλοπαρδάλεις φησὶν Ἰφικράτης[3] γεννᾶσθαι καὶ ἐλέφαντας καὶ τοὺς καλουµένους ῥίζεις, οἳ ταυροειδεῖς µέν εἰσι τὴν µορφήν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν δίαιταν καὶ τὸ µέγεθος καὶ τὴν ἀλκὴν τὴν πρὸς µάχην

[1] *οἷον*, Jones inserts (Groskurd *οἷον τό*).
[2] *ἄρον*, Corais, for *νεαρόν*. [3] Ὑψικράτης, Corais.

[1] They meant in *length*, apparently, and not in *circumference* (cp. 2. 1. 14 and 11. 10. 1).
[2] Apparently *Arum maculatum* (cuckoo-pint) and *Dracunculus* (cp. Pliny 24. 91–92 and Theophrastus 1. 6. 6, 7. 12. 2).
[3] A kind of carrot or parsnip.

about one cubit;[1] and that every herb grows high, and every vegetable, as, for example, *arum* and *dracontium*;[2] and the stalks of the *staphylini*[3] and the *hippomarathi*[4] and the *scolymi*[5] grow twelve cubits high and four palms thick. And for serpents, also, and elephants and gazelles and *bubali*[6] and similar animals, as also for lions and leopards, the country is a nurse in every way. It also produces ferrets[7] equal in size to cats, and like them, except that their noses project further; and also a very great number of apes, concerning which Poseidonius states that, when he was sailing from Gadeira to Italy, he was carried close to the Libyan coast and saw on a low-lying shore a forest full of these animals, some in the trees and others on the ground, and some having young and suckling them; that he fell to laughing, however, when he saw some with heavy udders, some with bald heads, and others ruptured or displaying other disabilities of that kind.

5. Above Maurusia, on the outside sea, lies the country of the western Aethiopians, as they are called, a country for the most part poorly settled. Here too, according to Iphicrates,[8] are found camelopards, elephants, and the *rhizeis*,[9] as they are called, which are like bulls in their form, but like elephants in their manner of living and their

[4] *i.e.* horse-fennel.
[5] An edible kind of thistle.
[6] Apparently the antelope *bubalis*.
[7] Cp. 3. 2. 6.
[8] Possibly a copyist's error for "Hypicrates" (see Vol. III, p. 245, note 2).
[9] *i.e.* animals with noses "like roots"; perhaps the writer quoted meant the rhinoceros, but elsewhere (16. 4. 15) Strabo himself uses the word "rhinoceros."

ἐλέφασιν ἐοίκασι· δράκοντάς τε λέγει μεγάλους, ὥστε[1] καὶ πόαν ἐπιπεφυκέναι· τοὺς δὲ λέοντας τοῖς πώλοις τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἐπιτίθεσθαι, αἱμάξαντας δὲ φεύγειν, ἐπιουσῶν τῶν μητέρων· τὰς δ', ἐπειδὰν ἴδωσιν ἠμαγμένους, κτείνειν· ἐπανιόντας δὲ τοὺς λέοντας ἐπὶ τὰ πτώματα νεκροφαγεῖν. Βόγον δέ, τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Μαυρουσίων, ἀναβάντα ἐπὶ τοὺς ἑσπερίους Αἰθίοπας, καταπέμψαι τῇ γυναικὶ δῶρα καλάμους τοῖς Ἰνδικοῖς ὁμοίους, ὧν ἕκαστον γόνυ χοίνικας χωροῦν[2] ὀκτώ· καὶ ἀσπαράγων δ' ἐμφερῆ μεγέθη.

6. Εἰς δὲ τὴν ἐντὸς θάλατταν πλέουσιν ἀπὸ Λυγγὸς πόλις ἐστὶ Ζῆλις καὶ Τίγξ,[3] εἶτα τῶν Ἑπτὰ ἀδελφῶν μνήματα καὶ τὸ ὑπερκείμενον ὄρος ὄνομα Ἀβίλη,[4] πολύθηρον καὶ μεγαλόδενδρον. τοῦ δὲ κατὰ τὰς Στήλας πορθμοῦ τὸ μὲν μῆκος λέγεται σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι, τὸ δ' ἐλάχιστον πλάτος κατὰ τὸν Ἐλέφαντα ἑξήκοντα. εἰσπλεύσαντι δ' ἐξῆς πόλεις τε καὶ ποταμοὶ πλείους μέχρι Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ, ὃς ὁρίζει τὴν Μαυρουσίων καὶ τὴν Μασαισυλίων[5] γῆν. κεῖται[6] δὲ καὶ ἄκρα μεγάλη πλησίον τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ Μεταγώνιον, τόπος ἄνυδρος καὶ λυπρός, σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τὸ ὄρος τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων[7] μέχρι δεῦρο παρατείνει· μῆκος δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν Κώτεων ἐπὶ τοὺς ὅρους τοὺς τῶν Μασαισυλίων[8] στάδιοι

[1] οἵς γε, Corais. [2] χωροῦν Eoxz.
[3] Τίγξ, the editors, for Τίγα.
[4] Ἀβήλη oz, Ἀβύλη Dhi.
[5] Μασαισυλίων Eh, Μασαισύλων F, Μασσαισυλίων other MSS.
[6] κεῖται, Kramer, for καλεῖται.
[7] Κώτεων E, Κωταίων other MSS.

size and their courage in fighting. And he speaks of serpents so large that even grass grows upon their backs; and says that the lions attack the young of the elephants, but, after they have drawn blood, flee when the mothers approach, and that the mothers, when they see their young stained with blood, kill them, and that the lions return to the victims and eat them. And he says that Bogus, the king of the Maurusians, when he went up against the western Aethiopians, sent down to his wife as gifts reeds like those of India, of which each joint held eight choenices,[1] and also asparagus of similar size.

6. As one sails into the inner sea from Lynx, one comes to the city Zelis and to Tinx; and then to the Monuments of the Seven Brothers[2] and to the mountain that lies above them, Abilê by name, which abounds in wild animals and large trees. The length of the strait at the Pillars is said to be one hundred and twenty stadia, and the minimum breadth, measured at Elephas, sixty. On sailing into the sea, one comes next to several cities and rivers—to the Molochath[3] River, which forms the boundary between the lands of the Maurusians and the Masaesylians. Near the river lies a large promontory, and also Metagonium, a waterless and barren place; and I might almost say that the mountain which begins at the Coteis extends as far as this; and its length from the Coteis to the boundaries of the Masaesylians

[1] About a gallon and a half.
[2] The seven "Monuments" or mountain-peaks.
[3] Now the Mulujah.

[8] *Μασαισυλίων*, Kramer, for *Μασαισύλων* F, *Μασσαισυλίων* other MSS.

πεντακισχίλιοι. ἔστι δὲ τὸ Μεταγώνιον κατὰ νέαν που Καρχηδόνα ἐν τῇ περαίᾳ· Τιμοσθένης δ' οὐκ εὖ κατὰ Μασσαλίαν φησίν. ἔστι δ' ἐκ
C 828 Καρχηδόνος νέας δίαρμα εἰς Μεταγώνιον στάδιοι τρισχίλιοι, παράπλους δὲ εἰς Μασσαλίαν ὑπὲρ ἑξακισχιλίων.

7. Οὕτω δ' εὐδαίμονα χώραν οἰκοῦντες τὴν πλείστην οἱ Μαυρούσιοι διατελοῦσιν, ὅμως καὶ μέχρι δεῦρο τοῦ χρόνου νομαδικῶς ζῶντες οἱ πολλοί. καλλωπίζονται δ' ὅμως κόμης ἐμπλοκῇ καὶ πώγωνι καὶ χρυσοφορίᾳ σμήξει τε ὀδόντων καὶ ὀνυχισμῷ· σπάνιόν τε ἂν ἴδοις ἀπτομένους ἀλλήλων ἐν τοῖς περιπάτοις τοῦ παραμένειν αὐτοῖς ἄθικτον τὸν κόσμον τῶν τριχῶν. μάχονται δ' ἱππόται τὸ πλέον ἀπὸ ἄκοντος, σχοινοχαλίνοις χρώμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις καὶ γυμνοῖς, ἔχουσι δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας· οἱ δὲ πεζοὶ τὰς τῶν ἐλεφάντων δορὰς ὡς ἀσπίδας προβάλλονται· τὰς δὲ τῶν λεόντων καὶ παρδάλεων καὶ ἄρκτων ἀμπέχονται καὶ ἐγκοιμῶνται. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ οὗτοι καὶ οἱ ἐφεξῆς Μασαισύλιοι[1] καὶ κοινῶς Λίβυες κατὰ τὸ πλέον ὁμοιόσκευοί εἰσι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐμφερεῖς, μικροῖς ἵπποις χρώμενοι, ὀξέσι δὲ καὶ εὐπειθέσιν, ὥστ' ἀπὸ ῥαβδίου οἰακίζεσθαι. περιτραχήλια δὲ ξύλινα ἢ τρίχινα, ἀφ' ὧν ὁ ῥυτὴρ ἀπήρτηται· ἔνιοι δὲ καὶ χωρὶς ὀλκῆς ἔπονται ὡς κύνες. πέλτη μικρὰ βυρσίνη, πλατύλογχα μικρά, ἄζωστοι πλατύσημοι χιτῶνες, ἐπιπόρπημα, ὡς ἔφην, δορὰ καὶ προθωράκιον. Φαρούσιοι[2] δὲ καὶ

[1] Μασαισύλιοι E, Μασαίσυλοι F, Μασσάσυλοι D, Μασσοίσυλοι other MSS.

[2] Φαυρούσιοι E, Φαροούσιοι C

is five thousand stadia. Metagonium is about opposite New Carthage,[1] on the other side of the sea, but Timosthenes wrongly says that it is opposite Massalia.[2] The passage across from New Carthage to Metagonium is three thousand stadia, and the coasting-voyage to Massalia is over six thousand.

7. Although the most of the country inhabited by the Maurusians is so fertile, yet even to this time most of the people persist in living a nomadic life. But nevertheless they beautify their appearance by braiding their hair, growing beards, wearing golden ornaments, and also by cleaning their teeth and paring their nails. And only rarely can you see them touch one another in walking, for fear that the adornment of their hair may not remain intact. Their horsemen fight mostly with a javelin, using bridles made of rush, and riding bareback; but they also carry daggers. The foot-soldiers hold before them as shields the skins of elephants, and clothe themselves with the skins of lions, leopards, and bears, and sleep in them. I might almost say that these people, and the Masaesylians, who live next after them, and the Libyans in general, dress alike and are similar in all other respects, using horses that are small but swift, and so ready to obey that they are governed with a small rod. The horses wear collars made of wood[3] or of hair, to which the rein is fastened, though some follow even without being led, like dogs. These people have small shields made of raw-hide, small spears with broad heads, wear ungirded tunics with wide borders, and, as I have said, use skins as mantles and shields.

[1] Now Cartagena. [2] Now Marseilles.
[3] *i.e.* of tree-wool.

Νίγρητες[1] οἱ ὑπὲρ τούτων οἰκοῦντες πρὸς τοῖς ἑσπερίοις Αἰθίοψι καὶ τοξεύουσι, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ Αἰθίοπες· χρῶνται δὲ καὶ δρεπανηφόροις ἅρμασι. μίσγονται δὲ καὶ τοῖς Μαυρουσίοις οἱ Φαρούσιοι διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου σπανίως, ὑπὸ ταῖς κοιλίαις τῶν ἵππων ὑπαρτῶντες τοὺς ἀσκοὺς τοῦ ὕδατος· ἔστι δ' ὅτε καὶ εἰς Κίρταν ἀφικνοῦνται διά τινων τόπων ἑλωδῶν καὶ λιμνῶν. τινὰς δ' αὐτῶν καὶ Τρωγλοδυτικῶς οἰκεῖν φασιν ὀρύττοντας τὴν γῆν. λέγεται δὲ κἀνταῦθα τοὺς θερινοὺς ὄμβρους ἐπιπολάζειν, χειμῶνος δὲ εἶναι ἀνυδρίαν· ἐνίους δὲ τῶν ταύτῃ βαρβάρων καὶ ὄφεων καὶ ἰχθύων δοραῖς ἀμπεχόναις τε καὶ στρώμασι χρῆσθαι. τοὺς δὲ Μαυρουσίους[2] ἔνιοί φασιν Ἰνδοὺς εἶναι τοὺς συγκατελθόντας Ἡρακλεῖ δεῦρο. μικρὸν μὲν οὖν πρὸ ἡμῶν οἱ περὶ Βόγον[3] βασιλεῖς καὶ Βόκχον κατεῖχον αὐτήν, φίλοι Ῥωμαίων ὄντες· ἐκλιπόντων δὲ τούτων, Ἰούβας παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχήν, δόντος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ ταύτην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχὴν πρὸς τῇ πατρῴᾳ· υἱὸς δ' ἦν Ἰούβα τοῦ πρὸς Καίσαρα τὸν θεὸν πολεμήσαντος μετὰ Σκιπίωνος. Ἰούβας μὲν οὖν νεωστὶ ἐτελεύτα τὸν βίον, διαδέδεκται δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν υἱὸς Πτολεμαῖος, γεγονὼς ἐξ Ἀντωνίου θυγατρὸς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας.

C 829 8. Ἀρτεμίδωρος δ' Ἐρατοσθένει μὲν ἀντιλέγει, διότι Λίξον[4] τινά φησι πόλιν περὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς

[1] Νιγρῆτες DF*h*.

[2] For Μαυρουσίους, Meineke writes Φαρουσίους.

[3] Βόγοι, Casaubon, for Βόκχο. *h*, Βόγκον *i*, Βόγχοι other MSS.

[4] Λίξον F*s*, Λίζον other MSS.

The Pharusians and Nigretes[1] who live above these people near the western Aethiopians also use bows, like the Aethiopians; and they also use scythe-bearing chariots. The Pharusians mingle only rarely even with the Maurusians when passing through the desert, since they carry skins of water fastened beneath the bellies of their horses. Sometimes, however, they come even to Cirta, passing through certain marshy regions and over lakes. Some of them are said to live like Troglodytes, digging homes in the earth. And it is said that here too the summer rains are prevalent, but that in winter there is a drought, and that some of the barbarians in this part of the world use also the skins of snakes and fish both as wraps and as bed-covers. And the Maurusians[2] are said by some to be the Indians who came thither with Heracles. Now a little before my time the kings of the house of Bogus and of Bocchus, who were friends of the Romans, possessed the country, but when these died Juba succeeded to the throne, Augustus Caesar having given him this in addition to his father's empire. He was the son of the Juba who with Scipio waged war against the deified Caesar. Now Juba died lately,[3] but his son Ptolemy, whose mother was the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, has succeeded to the throne.

8. Artemidorus disputes the view of Eratosthenes because the latter calls a certain city in the neigh-

[1] Apparently a copyist's error for "Nigritae" (the spelling in 2. 5. 33, 16. 4. 37 and 17. 3. 3).

[2] Apparently an error for "Pharusians" (see Sallust, *Jugurtha*, 18, Pomponius Mela, 3. 10, Pliny, 5. 8, and critical note).

[3] About A.D. 19.

Μαυρουσίας τὰ ἑσπέρια ἀντὶ Λυγγός· Φοινικικὰς δὲ πόλεις κατεσκαμμένας[1] παμπόλλας τινάς, ὧν οὐδὲν ἰδεῖν ἐστιν ἴχνος· ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἑσπερίοις Αἰθίοψι, τοὺς ἀέρας πλατεῖς φήσας,[2] ταῖς τε ὀρθριναῖς ὥραις καὶ ταῖς δειλιναῖς παχεῖς καὶ ἀχλυώδεις εἶναι τοὺς ἀέρας· πῶς γὰρ ἐν αὐχμώδεσι καὶ καυματηροῖς τόποις ταῦτ' εἶναι ; αὐτὸς δὲ τούτων πολὺ χείρω λέγει περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους· μετανάστας γάρ τινας ἱστορεῖ Λωτοφάγους, οἳ τὴν ἄνυδρον νέμοιντο, σιτοῖντο δὲ λωτόν, πόαν τινὰ καὶ ῥίζαν, ἀφ' ἧς οὐδὲν δέοιντο ποτοῦ· παρήκειν δ' αὐτοὺς μέχρι τῶν ὑπὲρ Κυρήνης τόπων· τοὺς δ' ἐκεῖ καὶ γαλακτοποτεῖν καὶ κρεωφαγεῖν, καίπερ ταὐτοκλινεῖς ὄντας. καὶ Γαβίνιος[3] δὲ ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων συγγραφεὺς[4] οὐκ ἀπέχεται τῆς τερατολογίας τῆς περὶ τὴν Μαυρουσίαν· πρὸς γὰρ τῇ Λυγγὶ[5] Ἀνταίου μνῆμα ἱστορεῖ καὶ σκελετὸν πηχῶν ἑξήκοντα, ὃν Σερτώριον γυμνῶσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐπιβαλεῖν γῆν. καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων μυθώδη· φησὶ γὰρ τἆλλα μὲν θηρία φεύγειν τὸ πῦρ, τοὺς δ' ἐλέφαντας πολεμεῖν καὶ ἀμύνεσθαι, διότι τὴν ὕλην φθείρει· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαμάχεσθαι, κατασκόπους προπέμποντας, καί, ὅταν ἴδωσιν ἐκείνους φεύγοντας,[6] φεύγειν καὶ αὐτούς, ἐπειδὰν δὲ[7]

[1] κατεσπασμένας F, κατεσκευασμένας *mox.*

[2] τοὺς ἀέρας πλατεῖς φήσας, Corais and others bracket, Meineke ejects.

[3] Ταυσιος F, Ταυίσιος *w.*

[4] συγγραφέων MSS.

[5] Λιγγί D*moxz.*

[6] φεύγοντας, Corais inserts.

bourhood of western extremities of Maurusia "Lixus" instead of Lynx; and because he calls "Phoenician" a very great number of rased cities of which no trace is to be seen;[1] and because, after calling the air among the western Aethiopians "salty,"[2] he says that the air is thick and misty in the hours both of early morning and of evening. For, argues Artemidorus, how can these things be in a region that is arid and torrid? But he himself gives a much worse account of the same region, for he tells a story of certain migrants, Lotophagi,[3] who roam the waterless country and feed on lotus, a kind of plant and root, from eating which they have no need of drink; and that they extend as far as the region above Cyrenê; but that those in that region also drink milk and eat meat, although they are in the same latitude. And Gabinius also, the Roman historian, does not abstain from telling marvellous stories of Maurusia; for example, he tells a story of a tomb of Antaeus near Lynx, and a skeleton sixty feet in length, which, he says, Sertorius exposed to view, and then covered again with earth.[4] And he tells fabulous stories about the elephants; for example, he says that whereas the other animals flee from fire, the elephants carry on war with it and defend themselves against it, because it destroys the timber, and that they engage in battle with human beings, sending out scouts before them, and that when they see them fleeing, they flee too, and that when they

[1] See § 3 (above).

[2] The usual meaning of the Greek adjective is "broad" or "flat"; but Eratosthenes must have used it in the sense of "salty."

[3] Lotus-eaters.

[4] So Plutarch (*Sertorius* 9).

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[7] δέ, omitted by MSS. except Ei.

τραύματα λάβωσιν, ἱκετηρίαν[1] προτείνειν κλάδους ἢ βοτάνην ἢ κόνιν.

9. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Μαυρουσίων γῆν ἡ τῶν Μασαισυλίων[2] ἐστίν, ἀπὸ τοῦ Μολοχὰθ ποταμοῦ τὴν ἀρχὴν λαμβάνουσα, τελευτῶσα δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν, ἣ καλεῖται Τρητόν,[3] ὅριον τῆς τε Μασαισυλίων[4] καὶ τῆς Μασυλιέων[5] γῆς. στάδιοι δ' εἰσὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Μεταγωνίου μέχρι τοῦ Τρητοῦ ἑξακισχίλιοι· οἱ δ' ἐλάττους φασίν. ἔχει δ' ἡ παραλία πόλεις τε πλείους καὶ ποταμοὺς καὶ χώραν εὐφυῆ, τῶν δ' ἐν ὀνόματι ἀρκεῖ μνησθῆναι. ἔστι δὲ πόλις Σίγα ἐν χιλίοις σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῶν λεχθέντων ὅρων, καὶ βασίλειον Σόφακος·[6] κατέσπασται δὲ νῦν· τὴν δὲ χώραν μετὰ Σόφακα[7] κατέσχε Μασανάσσης,[8] εἶτα Μικίψας, εἶτα καὶ οἱ ἐκεῖνον διαδεξάμενοι, καθ' ἡμᾶς δὲ Ἰούβας ὁ πατὴρ τοῦ νεωστὶ τελευτήσαντος Ἰούβα· κατέσπασται δὲ καὶ Ζάμα τὸ τούτου βασίλειον ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων· μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σίγαν[9] Θεῶν λιμὴν ἐν ἑξακοσίοις σταδίοις· εἶτ' ἄλλοι ἄσημοι τόποι. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐν βάθει τῆς χώρας ὀρεινὰ καὶ ἔρημα[10] (ἔσθ' ὅτε παρέσπαρται, ἃ κατέχουσιν οἱ Γαίτουλοι[11]) μέχρι καὶ Σύρτεων, τὰ δ' ἐκεῖ πρὸς θαλάττῃ καὶ πεδία

[1] ἱκετηρίαν, Corais, for ἱκητήριον.

[2] Μασαισυλίων EF, Μασσαισυλίων other MSS.

[3] Τρητόν, inserted by the later editors from conj. of Casaubon.

[4] Μασαισυλίων F, Μασσαισυλίων *z*. Μασαισύλων other MSS.

[5] Μασυλιέων, Kramer, for Μασυλίβων; Μασσυλιαίων, Corais.

[6] Συόφακος C, Συοφάκας DF*hrxz*, Σύφακος editors before Kramer.

[7] Σώφακα (but *o* above *ω*) C, Σοφάκα D*h*, Συοφάκαν *xz*.

[8] Μασανάσσης C*i*, Μασανίσσης editors before Kramer.

[9] Σίγαν, Corais, for Σίγα.

receive wounds, as suppliants they hold out branches of a tree or an herb or dust.

9. After the land of the Maurusians, one comes to that of the Masaesylians, which takes its beginning at the Molochath River and ends at the promontory which is called Tretum, the boundary between the lands of the Masaesylians and the Masylians. The distance from Metagonium to Tretum is six thousand stadia, though some say less. The coast has several cities and rivers and a goodly territory, but it is sufficient to mention only those of renown. At a distance of one thousand stadia from the above-mentioned boundaries is Siga, which was the royal residence of Sophax, though it is now in ruins. After Sophax the country was possessed by Masanasses, and then by Micipsas, and then by his successors, and in my time by Juba, the father of the Juba who recently died. Zama, his royal residence, has also been laid in ruins by the Romans. After Siga, and at a distance of six hundred stadia, one comes to Theon Limen ;[1] and then to the other, insignificant, places. Now the parts deep in the interior[2] are indeed mountainous and desert (sometimes they are interspersed with habitations and these parts are held by the Gaetulians[3]), even as far as the Syrtes, but the

[1] "Gods' Harbour."

[2] See 17. 3. 2 (end).

[3] The text of the passage in parentheses is doubtful (see critical note).

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[10] After *ἔρημα* Groskurd inserts *τινὰ δὲ καὶ οἰκήσιμα*; Meineke indicates a lacuna there ; Corais conj. *ὅπη* for *πότε*.

[11] *Γετοῦλοι* E, *Γέτουλοι* other MSS.

εὐδαίμονά ἐστι καὶ πόλεις πολλαὶ καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ λίμναι.

C 830 10. Ποσειδώνιος δ' οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ ἀληθεύει,[1] φήσας ὀλίγοις καὶ μικροῖς διαρρεῖσθαι ποταμοῖς τὴν Λιβύην· αὐτοὺς γάρ, οὓς Ἀρτεμίδωρος εἴρηκε, τοὺς μεταξὺ τῆς Λυγγὸς καὶ Καρχηδόνος καὶ πολλοὺς εἴρηκε[2] καὶ μεγάλους. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεσογαίᾳ ταῦτ' ἀληθέστερον εἰπεῖν· εἴρηκε δὲ τούτου τὴν αἰτίαν αὐτός, μὴ γὰρ κατομβρεῖσθαι τοῖς ἀρκτικοῖς μέρεσι, καθάπερ οὐδὲ τὴν Αἰθιοπίαν φασί· διὸ πολλάκις λοιμικὰ ἐμπίπτειν ὑπὸ αὐχμῶν καὶ τὰς λίμνας τελμάτων πίμπλασθαι καὶ τὴν ἀκρίδα ἐπιπολάζειν. ἔτι φησὶ τὰ μὲν ἀνατολικὰ ὑγρὰ εἶναι, τὸν γὰρ ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα ταχὺ παραλλάττειν, τὰ δ' ἑσπέρια ξηρά, ἐκεῖ γὰρ καταστρέφειν. ὑγρὰ γὰρ καὶ ξηρά, τὰ μὲν παρ' ὑδάτων ἀφθονίαν ἢ σπάνιν λέγεται, τὰ δὲ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἡλίων· βούλεται δὲ λέγειν τὰ παρὰ τοὺς ἡλίους· ταῦτα δὲ πάντες ἀρκτικοῖς καὶ μεσημβρινοῖς κλίμασιν ἀφορίζουσι· καὶ μὴν ἀνατολικά τε καὶ δυσμικά, τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὰς οἰκήσεις λεγόμενα, καθ' ἑκάστην τὴν οἴκησιν καὶ τὴν μετάπτωσιν τῶν ὁριζόντων ἄλλα ἐστίν, ὥστ' οὐδ' ἔνεστι[3] καθολικῶς εἰπεῖν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπεριλήπτων τὸ πλῆθος, ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἀνατολικὰ ὑγρά, τὰ δὲ δυσμικὰ ξηρά. ὡς δὲ λέγεται πρὸς τὴν οἰκουμένην ὅλην καὶ τὰς

[1] ἀληθεύει E, ἀληθής *uz*, ἀληθῆ other MSS.
[2] τοὺς μεταξὺ . . . εἴρηκε, omitted by MSS. except EF.
[3] οὐδ' ἔνεστι, Corais, for οὐδέν ἐστι.

[1] The text is corrupt. Strabo probably wrote merely this: "for Artemidorus calls them many and large" (see critical note).

parts there near the sea consist of fertile plains, many cities, rivers, and lakes.

10. I do not know whether Poseidonius tells the truth when he says that Libya is intersected by rivers "only few and small"; for merely the rivers mentioned by Artemidorus, those between Lynx and Carthage, are by him called "both many and large."[1] This statement can be made more truthfully in regard to the interior of the country; and he himself[2] states the cause of this, saying that "no rain falls in the northern parts," as is also said to be the case in Aethiopia, and therefore pestilences often ensue because of droughts, and the lakes are filled with mud, and the locust is prevalent. And he further says that "the eastern regions are moist, for the sun passes quickly when it is rising, whereas the western regions are arid, for there it turns back."[3] For regions are called moist and arid in relation to abundance or scarcity sometimes of waters and partly sometimes of the sun's rays; but Poseidonius means to speak only of the effects of the sun's rays; and these effects are by all writers defined by latitude, north or south; and indeed both the eastern and western regions, when spoken of with reference to the habitations of man, vary according to each several habitation and the change in their horizons, so that it is also impossible to make a general assertion in regard to places whose number passes all comprehension that the eastern are moist and the western arid; but since such statements are made with reference to the in-

[2] Poseidonius.

[3] Thus slowing down in making the turn back, as Strabo interprets it.

ἐσχατιὰς τὰς τοιαύτας, οἵα καὶ ἡ Ἰνδικὴ καὶ ἡ Ἰβηρία, λέγοι ἄν, εἰ ἄρα,[1] τὴν τοιαύτην ἀπόφασιν. τίς οὖν ἡ πιθανότης τῆς αἰτιολογίας; ἐν γὰρ περιφορᾷ συνεχεῖ τε καὶ ἀδιαλείπτῳ τοῦ ἡλίου τίς ἂν εἴη καταστροφή; τό τε τάχος τῆς παραλλαγῆς[2] πανταχοῦ ἴσον. ἄλλως τε παρὰ τὴν ἐνάργειάν[3] ἐστι, τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς Ἰβηρίας ἢ τῆς Μαυρουσίας τὰ πρὸς δύσιν ξηρὰ λέγειν ἁπάντων μάλιστα· καὶ γὰρ τὸ περιέχον εὔκρατον ἔχει[4] καὶ πλείστων ὑδάτων εὐπορεῖ. εἰ δὲ τὸ καταστρέφειν τοιοῦτον εἴληπται, ὅτι ἐνταῦθα τὰ ὕστατα τῆς οἰκουμένης ὑπὲρ γῆς γίνεται, τί τοῦτο συντείνει πρὸς ξηρασίαν; καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις τόποις τῆς οἰκουμένης τοῖς ταὐτοκλινέσι, τὸν ἴσον διαλιπὼν χρόνον τὸν τῆς νυκτός, ἐπάνεισι πάλιν καὶ θερμαίνει[5] τὴν γῆν.

11. Ἔστι δέ που αὐτόθι καὶ ἀσφάλτου πηγὴ καὶ χαλκωρυχεῖα· καὶ σκορπίων δὲ καὶ πτηνῶν[6] καὶ ἀπτέρων λέγεται πλῆθος, μεγέθει δὲ[7] ἑπτασπονδύλων, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ φαλάγγια καὶ μεγέθει καὶ πλήθει διαφέροντα· σαύρας δὲ διπήχεις φασίν. ἐν μὲν οὖν τῇ παρορείῳ λίθους εὑρίσκεσθαί φασι τοὺς λυχνίτας καὶ καρχηδονίους λεγο-

[1] εἰ, *moz* omit; ἄρα, *x* omits; the editors before Kramer read κατά γε instead of εἰ ἄρα.
[2] καταστροφῆς F. [3] ἐνέργειαν F.
[4] ἔχει, Letronne, for ἔχειν.
[5] διαθερμαίνει E.
[6] E inserts τε after πτηνῶν.
[7] After δέ, Letronne, citing 15. 1. 37 (σκορπίους . . . ὑπερβάλλοντας μεγέθεσι) and Lucian *De Dipsad.* 3, inserts ὑπερβαλλόντων καί.

habited world as a whole and to such extremities of it as India and Iberia, perhaps he could make such a statement. What plausibility, however, can there be in his explanation of the cause? For in the revolution of the sun, which is continuous and unintermitting, what "turning back" could there be? And further, the speed of the sun's transit is everywhere equal. Besides, it is contrary to the evidence [1] to call the extremities of Iberia or Maurusia, I mean the extremities on the west, the most arid places in the world, for they not only have a temperate atmosphere but also are well supplied with numerous waters. But if the "turning back" of the sun is interpreted in this way, that there it is last above the inhabited world, wherein does this contribute to aridity? For there, as well as in the other places of the inhabited world that are in the same latitude, the sun leaves an equal interval of night, and comes back again and warms the earth.

11. Somewhere here [2] there are also copper mines and a spring of asphalt; and writers speak also of a multitude of scorpions, both winged and wingless, which in size are heptaspondylic,[3] and likewise of tarantulas [4] which are exceptional both in size and in number; and lizards which are said to be two cubits long. Now on the mountain-side [5] are said to be found the "Lychnite" [6] and Carthaginian

[1] One MS. reads "actuality" instead of "evidence" (see critical note).

[2] *i.e.* in Masaesylia.

[3] *i.e.* they have "seven vertebrae" (the *Pandinus heros*); see critical note, and cp. 15. 1. 37.

[4] Cp. 16. 4. 12.

[5] Cp. § 19 following.

[6] *i.e.* "Luminous" stones; apparently a tourmaline.

μένους· ἐν δὲ τοῖς πεδίοις ὀστρακίων καὶ χηραμύδων[1] πλῆθος, οἷον ἐν τοῖς περὶ τοῦ Ἄμμωνος
C 831 λόγοις εἰρήκαμεν· καὶ δένδρον δέ ἐστι μελίλωτον καλούμενον, ἐξ οὗ σκευάζουσιν οἶνον. τινὲς δ' αὐτῶν καὶ δίκαρπον ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν, καὶ δύο θεριστικὰ καρποῦνται, τὰ μὲν θερινά, τὰ δ' ἐαρινά· ἔστι δὲ ἡ καλάμη πεντάπηχυς τὸ ὕψος, πάχος δὲ τοῦ μικροῦ δακτύλου, τὸν δὲ καρπὸν διακοσιοκαιτετταρακοντάχουν ἀποδίδωσι. τοῦ δὲ ἔαρος οὐδὲ σπείρουσιν, ἀλλὰ παλιούροις συνδεδεμέναις ἐπικαταψήσαντες τὴν χώραν τῷ ἐκπεσόντι στάχυϊ κατὰ τὸν θερισμὸν ἀρκοῦνται· τελεσικαρπεῖ γὰρ τὸν θερινὸν καρπόν. Διὰ δὲ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν θηρίων κνημῖδας ἔχοντες ἐργάζονται καὶ τἆλλα δὲ μέρη διφθεροῦνται· καθεύδοντες δὲ περιχρίουσι τοὺς κλινόποδας σκορόδοις τῶν σκορπίων χάριν καὶ παλιούροις περιδοῦσιν.

12. Ἦν δ' ἐν[2] τῇ παραλίᾳ ταύτῃ πόλις Ἰὼλ ὄνομα, ἣν ἐπικτίσας Ἰούβας ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου πατὴρ μετωνόμασε Καισάρειαν, ἔχουσαν καὶ λιμένα καὶ πρὸ τοῦ λιμένος νησίον. μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς Καισαρείας καὶ τοῦ Τρητοῦ μέγας ἐστὶ λιμήν, ὃν Σάλδαν καλοῦσι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ὅριον τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ Ἰούβᾳ[3] καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις· πολυτρόπως γὰρ οἱ μερισμοὶ γεγένηνται τῆς χώρας, ἅτε τῶν νεμομένων αὐτὴν πλειόνων

[1] χημίδων E, χηραμίδων D*x*.
[2] δ' ἐν, Casaubon, for δέ. [3] Ἰόβα E.

[1] A carbunculus (see Pliny, 37. 25 and 30).
[2] 1. 3. 4.
[3] *i.e.* "honey-lotus." Strabo calls the melilotus a "tree,"

stones,[1] as they are called, and, in the plains, oyster-shells and mussel-shells in great quantities, like those mentioned by me in my description of Ammon.[2] And there is also a tree called melilotus,[3] from which they prepare a wine. And some of the people have land that produces two crops of grain, reaping two harvests, one in spring and the other in summer; and the stalk is five cubits in height, has the thickness of the little finger, and yields a crop 240-fold. In the spring they do not even sow seed, but harrow the ground lightly with bundles of paliuri,[4] and are satisfied with the seed-grain that has fallen out of the ear at the time of the harvest; for this produces a perfect summer crop. On account of the number of wild animals [5] they work with leggings on and also clothe the rest of their bodies with skins. And when they lie down to sleep, they smear the feet of their beds with garlic and tie a bunch of paliuri around them, on account of the scorpions.

12. On this coast was a city named Iol, which Juba, the father of Ptolemy, rebuilt, changing its name to Caesareia; it has a harbour, and also, in front of the harbour, a small island. Between Caesareia and Tretum is a large harbour called Salda, which is now a boundary between the territories subject to Juba and the Romans; for the divisions of the country have been made in various ways, inasmuch as its occupants have been several

both here and in § 17 following, but other writers (*e.g.* Theophrastus, 9. 40, 49) apply the name to a kind of clover.

[4] A kind of thorny shrub (*Rhamnus paliurus*).

[5] *i.e.* reptiles in particular, apparently.

γενομένων καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἄλλοτ' ἄλλως τούτων τοῖς μὲν φίλοις χρωμένων, τοῖς δὲ καὶ πολεμίοις· ὥστε καὶ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι καὶ χαρίζεσθαι συνέβαινεν ἄλλοις ἄλλα καὶ οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον. ἦν δὲ ἡ μὲν πρὸς τῇ Μαυρουσίᾳ προσοδικωτέρα τε καὶ δυναμικωτέρα, ἡ δὲ πρὸς τῇ Καρχηδονίᾳ καὶ τῇ Μασυλιέων[1] ἀνθηροτέρα τε καὶ κατεσκευασμένη βέλτιον, καίπερ κεκακωμένη διὰ τὰ Καρχηδόνια τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα διὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἰουγούρθαν πόλεμον· ἐκεῖνος γὰρ Ἀδάρβαλα ἐκπολιορκήσας ἐν Ἰτύκῃ καὶ ἀνελών, φίλον ὄντα Ῥωμαίων, ἐνέπλησε τὴν χώραν πολέμου· εἶτ' ἄλλοι ἐπ' ἄλλοις συνέστησαν πόλεμοι, τελευταῖος δὲ ὁ πρὸς Σκιπίωνα Καίσαρι τῷ θεῷ συστάς, ἐν ᾧ καὶ Ἰούβας ἀπέθανε· συνηφανίσθησαν δὲ τοῖς ἡγεμόσι καὶ αἱ πόλεις, Τισιαοῦς τε καὶ Οὐάγα[2] καὶ Θάλα, ἔτι δὲ καὶ Κάψα, τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον τοῦ Ἰουγούρθα, καὶ Ζάμα καὶ Ζίγχα[3] καὶ πρὸς αἷς κατεπολέμησε Καῖσαρ Σκιπίωνα ὁ θεός, πρὸς Ῥουσπίνῳ[4] μὲν πρώτον νικῶν, εἶτα πρὸς Οὐζίτοις, εἶτα πρὸς Θάψῳ καὶ τῇ πλησίον λίμνῃ, καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις· πλησίον δὲ καὶ Ζέλλα καὶ Ἀχόλλα, ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις. εἶλε δ' ἐξ ἐφόδου Καῖσαρ τὴν Κέρκινναν[5] νῆσον καὶ Θέναν, πολίχνην ἐπιθαλαττιδίαν. τούτων πασῶν αἱ μὲν τελέως ἠφανίσθησαν, αἱ δ' ἡμίσπαστοι κατελείφθησαν· Φαρὰν δ' οἱ Σκιπίωνος ἱππεῖς ἐνέπρησαν.

[1] Μασσαιλίων *mo*z, Μασσαισυλίων *x*, Μασσυλιαίων other MSS.
[2] Οὐάγα, Letronne, Kramer, and Meineke, for Οὔατα; C. Müller conj. Οὔβατα.
[3] Ζίγχα, Xylander, for Ζάκμα.
[4] Ῥουσπίνῳ, Corais, for Ῥουσπῖνον.

in number and the Romans have dealt with them in different ways at different times, treating some as friends and others as enemies, the result being that different parts were taken away from, or presented to, different peoples, but not in the same way. The country towards Maurusia not only produced more revenue but was also more powerful, whereas that towards Carthage and the Masylians was both more flourishing and better built up, although it had been put in a bad plight, first, on account of the Carthaginian Wars, and then on account of the war against Jugurtha; for he took by siege Adarbal, a friend of the Romans, at Itycê [1] and slew him, and thus filled all Libya with war; and then wars on wars broke out, and, last of all, the war that broke out between the deified Caesar and Scipio, in which even Juba was killed; and with the leaders the cities were wiped out too, I mean Tisiäus, Vaga, and Thala, as also Capsa, the treasure-hold of Jugurtha, and Zama, and Zincha, and those cities near which the deified Caesar defeated Scipio, first winning a victory over him near Ruspinum, and then near Uzita, and then near Thapsus and the lake near by, and the other cities. And near by also are Zella and Acholla, free cities. And Caesar captured at the first onset the island Cercinna, and Thena, a town on the coast. Of all these, some were utterly wiped out and the others left half-destroyed; but Phara was burned by Scipio's cavalry.

[1] *i.e.* "Utica." But Sallust (*Jug.* 25–26) says "Cirta."

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[5] Κέρκιννον, Casaubon inserts.

C 832 13. Μετὰ δ' οὖν Τρητὸν ἡ Μασυλιέων[1] ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδονίων παραπλησία χώρα. Κίρτα τέ ἐστιν ἐν μεσογαίᾳ, τὸ Μασανάσσου[2] καὶ τῶν ἐξῆς διαδόχων βασίλειον, πόλις εὐερκεστάτη καὶ κατεσκευασμένη καλῶς τοῖς πᾶσι, καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ Μικίψα, ὅστις καὶ Ἕλληνας συνῴκισεν ἐν αὐτῇ καὶ τοσαύτην ἐποίησεν, ὥστ' ἐκπέμπειν μυρίους ἱππέας, διπλασίους δὲ πεζούς. ἥ τε δὴ Κίρτα ἐνταῦθα καὶ οἱ δύο Ἵππωνες, ὁ μὲν πλησίον Ἰτύκης, ὁ δὲ ἀπωτέρω πρὸς τῷ[3] Τρητῷ μᾶλλον, ἄμφω βασίλεια. ἡ δὲ Ἰτύκη δευτέρα μετὰ Καρχηδόνα τῷ μεγέθει καὶ τῷ ἀξιώματι· καταλυθείσης δὲ Καρχηδόνος, ἐκείνη ἦν ὡς ἂν μητρόπολις τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ ὁρμητήριον πρὸς τὰς ἐν Λιβύῃ πράξεις. ἵδρυται δ' ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κόλπῳ τῷ Καρχηδονιακῷ, πρὸς θατέρῳ τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων τῶν ποιούντων τὸν κόλπον, ὧν τὸ μὲν πρὸς τῇ Ἰτύκῃ καλοῦσιν Ἀπολλώνιον, θάτερον δ' Ἑρμαίαν· καί εἰσιν ἐν ἐπόψει[4] ἀλλήλαις αἱ πόλεις. ῥεῖ δὲ τῆς Ἰτύκης πλησίον ὁ Βαγράδας[5] ποταμός. εἰσὶ δ' ἀπὸ Τρητοῦ μέχρι Καρχηδόνος στάδιοι δισχίλιοι πεντακόσιοι. οὕτε[6] τοῦθ' ὁμολογεῖται δὲ τὸ διάστημα οὔτε τὸ μέχρι Σύρτεων.

14. Καὶ Καρχηδὼν δὲ ἐπὶ χερρονήσου τινὸς ἵδρυται, περιγραφούσης κύκλον τριακοσίων ἑξήκοντα σταδίων ἔχοντα τεῖχος, οὗ τὸ ἑξηκονταστάδιον μῆκος[7] αὐτὸς ὁ αὐχὴν ἐπέχει, καθῆκον[8]

[1] Μασυλιέων E, Μασσαισυλίων *x*, Μασυλιαίων *z*, Μασσυλιαίων other MSS.

[2] Μασανάσσου, Kramer, for Μασσανάσσου *iwx*, Μασανάσου *morz*, Σανάσσου C, Μασανίσσου other MSS.

13. Now after Tretum one comes to the land of the Masylians, and to the land of the Carthaginians, which is similar thereto. Cirta, the royal residence of Masanasses and his successors, is in the interior; it is very strongly fortified and has been beautifully built up in every way, particularly by Micipsas, who not only settled a colony of Greeks in it, but also made it so great that it could send forth ten thousand cavalry and twice as many infantry. Cirta, then, is here, and so are the two Hippos, one near Itycê and the other farther away, rather towards Tretum; and both are royal residences. Itycê was second only to Carthage in size and importance, and when Carthage was destroyed, that city served the Romans as a metropolis, and as a base of operations for their activities in Libya. It is situated in the same gulf as Carthage, near one of the two promontories which form the gulf, of which the one near Itycê is called Apollonium and the other Hermaea; and the two cities are in sight of one another. Near Itycê flows the Bagradas River. The distance from Tretum to Carthage is two thousand five hundred stadia. But neither this distance nor that to the Syrtes is generally agreed upon.

14. Carthage, also, is situated on a kind of peninsula, which comprises a circuit of three hundred and sixty stadia; and this circuit has a wall; and sixty stadia of the length of this circuit are occupied by the neck itself, which extend from sea to

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[3] *τῷ*, Corais, for *τῇ*.
[4] *ἐν ὕψει* E.
[5] *Βαγράδας* E, *Μαγάδρας hi*, *Βαγάδρας* other MSS.
[6] *οὔτε*, Corais, for *οὐδέ*.
[7] *τεῖχος* D*hi*.
[8] *καθῆκον*, Groskurd, for *καθήκων*.

ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπὶ θάλατταν, ὅπου τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἦσαν αἱ τῶν ἐλεφάντων στάσεις, καὶ τόπος εὐρυχωρής. κατὰ μέσην δε τὴν πόλιν ἡ ἀκρόπολις, ἣν ἐκάλουν Βύρσαν, ὀφρὺς ἱκανῶς ὀρθία, κύκλῳ περιοικουμένη, κατὰ δὲ τὴν κορυφὴν ἔχουσα Ἀσκληπιεῖον, ὅπερ κατὰ τὴν ἅλωσιν ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Ἀσδρούβα συνέπρησεν αὐτῇ.[1] ὑπόκεινται δὲ τῇ ἀκροπόλει οἵ τε λιμένες καὶ ὁ Κώθων, νησίον περιφερὲς εὐρίπῳ περιεχόμενον, ἔχοντι[2] νεωσοίκους ἑκατέρωθεν κύκλῳ.

15. Κτίσμα δ' ἐστὶ Διδοῦς ἀγαγούσης ἐκ Τύρου λαόν· οὕτω δ' εὐτυχὴς ἡ ἀποικία τοῖς Φοίνιξιν ὑπῆρξε καὶ αὕτη καὶ ἡ μέχρι τῆς Ἰβηρίας τῆς τε ἄλλης καὶ τῆς ἔξω Στηλῶν, ὥστε τῆς Εὐρώπης ἔτι νῦν τὴν ἀρίστην νέμονται Φοίνικες κατὰ τὴν ἤπειρον καὶ τὰς προσεχεῖς νήσους, τήν τε Λιβύην κατεκτήσαντο πᾶσαν, ὅσην[3] μὴ νομαδικῶς οἷόν τ' ἦν οἰκεῖν. ἀφ' ἧς δυνάμεως πόλιν τε ἀντίπαλον τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατεσκευάσαντο καὶ τρεῖς ἐπολέμησαν μεγάλους πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολέμους. γένοιτο δ' ἂν εὔδηλος ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὑστάτου πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ κατελύθησαν ὑπὸ Σκιπίωνος τοῦ Αἰμιλιανοῦ, καὶ ἡ πόλις ἄρδην ἠφανίσθη. ὅτε
C 833 γὰρ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν τοῦτον τὸν πόλεμον,[4] πόλεις μὲν εἶχον τριακοσίας ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ, ἀνθρώπων δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει μυριάδας ἑβδομήκοντα· πολιορκούμενοι δὲ καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες τραπέσθαι πρὸς ἔνδοσιν, πανοπλιῶν μὲν ἔδοσαν μυριάδας

[1] αὐτῇ, Corais, for αὐτῇ.
[2] ἔχοντι, Corais, for ἔχον τε.
[3] ὅσην E, ὅσον other MSS.
[4] πόλεμον EF, τρόπον other MSS.

sea; and this, a spacious place, is where the Carthaginians had their elephant-stalls. Near the middle of the city was the acropolis, which they called Byrsa;[1] it was a fairly steep height and inhabited on all sides, and at the top it had a temple of Asclepius, which, at the time of the capture of the city, the wife of Asdrubal burnt along with herself. Below the acropolis lie the harbours, as also Cothon, a circular isle surrounded by a strait, which latter has ship-houses all round on either side.[2]

15. Carthage was founded by Dido, who brought a host of people from Tyre. The colonisation proved to be so fortunate an enterprise for the Phoenicians, both this at Carthage and that which extended as far as Iberia—I mean the part of Iberia outside the Pillars as well as the rest of it —that even to this day the best part of continental Europe and also the adjacent islands are occupied by Phoenicians; and they also gained possession of all that part of Libya which men can live in without living a nomadic life. From this dominion they not only raised their city to be a rival of Rome, but also waged three great wars against the Romans. Their power might become clearly evident from the last war, in which they were defeated by Scipio Aemilianus and their city was utterly wiped out. For when they began to wage this war they had three hundred cities in Libya and seven hundred thousand people in their city; and when they were being besieged and were forced to resort to surrender, they gave up two hundred thousand full

[1] "Hide."

[2] *i.e.* both on the island and on the mainland;

εἴκοσι, καταπελτικὰ δὲ ὄργανα τρισχίλια,[1] ὡς οὐ πολεμηθησόμενοι· κριθέντος δὲ πάλιν τοῦ ἀναπολεμεῖν, ἐξαίφνης ὁπλοποιίαν συνεστήσαντο, καὶ ἑκάστης ἡμέρας ἀνεφέροντο θυρεοὶ μὲν ἑκατὸν καὶ τετταράκοντα πεπηγότες, μάχαιραι δὲ τριακόσιαι καὶ λόγχαι πεντακόσιαι, χίλια δὲ βέλη καταπελτικά, τρίχα δὲ τοῖς καταπέλταις αἱ θεράπαιναι παρεῖχον. ἔτι τοίνυν ναῦς ἔχοντες δώδεκα ἐξ ἐτῶν πεντήκοντα κατὰ τὰς ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ πολέμῳ συνθήκας, τότε, καίπερ ἤδη συμπεφευγότες εἰς τὴν Βύρσαν, ἐν διμήνῳ κατεσκευάσαντο ναῦς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι καταφράκτους, καὶ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ Κώθωνος φρουρουμένου, διώρυξαν ἄλλο στόμα, καὶ προῆλθεν αἰφνιδίως ὁ στόλος· ὕλη γὰρ ἦν ἀποκειμένη παλαιὰ καὶ τεχνιτῶν πλῆθος προσεδρεῦον καὶ σιταρχούμενον[2] δημοσίᾳ. τοιαύτη δ' οὖσα Καρχηδὼν ὅμως ἑάλω καὶ κατεσκάφη. τὴν δὲ χώραν, τὴν μὲν ἐπαρχίαν ἀπέδειξαν Ῥωμαῖοι, τὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις, τῆς δὲ Μασανάσσην ἀπέδειξαν κύριον καὶ τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοὺς περὶ Μικίψαν. μάλιστα γὰρ ἐσπουδάσθη παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὁ Μασανάσσης δι' ἀρετὴν καὶ φιλίαν· καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοὺς Νομάδας πολιτικοὺς κατασκευάσας καὶ γεωργούς, ἔτι δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ λῃστεύειν διδάξας στρατεύειν. ἴδιον γάρ τι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις συνέβη

[1] For τρισχίλια Letronne (citing Polybius 36. 4 and Appian 80) conj. δισχίλια.

[2] σιταρκούμενον *xz*.

[1] See critical note.

suits of armour and three thousand[1] catapults, on the assumption that they would not be engaged in war again; but when they resolved to renew the war, they suddenly organised the manufacture of arms, and each day produced one hundred and forty finished shields, three hundred swords, five hundred spears, and one thousand missiles for the catapults; and the women-servants furnished hair for the catapults. Furthermore, although from fifty years back they had possessed only twelve ships, in accordance with the treaty made at the second war, they then, although they had already fled together for refuge into the Byrsa, built one hundred and twenty decked ships in two months; and since the mouth of Cothon was being guarded, they dug another mouth through and their fleet sallied forth unexpectedly; for old timber had been stored away in readiness, and a large number of skilled workmen, maintained at public expense, had been lying in wait for this occasion. But though Carthage was so resourceful, still it was captured and rased to the ground. As for the country, the Romans proclaimed one part of it a Province, I mean the part which had been subject to the Carthaginians, and appointed as sovereign of the other part Masanasses, as also his descendants, the house of Micipsas;[2] for Masanasses was held in very high respect among the Romans because of his valour and friendship; and indeed it was he who transformed the Nomads into citizens and farmers, and taught them to be soldiers instead of brigands. For a peculiar thing had hap-

[2] *i.e.* the three sons: Micipsas king, Golossa head of the department of war, and Mastanaba head of the department of justice (Appian, § 106).

τούτοις· χώραν γὰρ οἰκοῦντες εὐδαίμονα, πλὴν τοῦ θηρίοις πλεονάζειν, ἐάσαντες ἐκφθείρειν[1] ταῦτα καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι μετὰ ἀδείας ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἐτρέποντο, τὴν δὲ γῆν τοῖς θηρίοις ἀφεῖσαν. οὕτω δ' αὐτοῖς συνέβαινε πλάνητα καὶ μεταιάστην βίον ζῆν, μηδὲν ἧττον τῶν ὑπὸ ἀπορίας καὶ λυπρότητος τόπων ἢ ἀέρων εἰς τοῦτο περισταμένων τῶν βίων, ὥστε καὶ ἴδιον τοῦθ' εὑρίσκεσθαι τοὔνομα τοὺς Μασαισυλίους, καλοῦνται γὰρ Νομάδες, ἀνάγκη δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους εὐτελεῖς εἶναι τοῖς βίοις καὶ τὸ πλέον ῥιζοφάγους ἢ κρεωφάγους, γάλακτι δὲ καὶ τυρῷ τρεφομένους. ἠρημωμένης δ' οὖν ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον τῆς Καρχηδόνος, καὶ σχεδόν τι τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, ὅνπερ καὶ Κόρινθος, ἀνελήφθη πάλιν περὶ τοὺς αὐτούς πως χρόνους ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ θεοῦ, πέμψαντος ἐποίκους Ῥωμαίων τοὺς προαιρουμένους καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινας· καὶ νῦν εἴ τις ἄλλη καλῶς οἰκεῖται τῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ πόλεων.

C 834 16. [2] Κατὰ μέσον δὲ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Καρχηδονίου κόλπου νῆσός ἐστι Κόρσουρα. ἀντίπορθμος δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Σικελία τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἡ κατὰ Λιλύβαιον, ὅσον ἐν διαστήματι χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων σταδίων· τοσοῦτον γάρ φασι[3] τὸ ἐκ Λιλυβαίου μέχρι Καρχηδόνος. οὐ πολὺ δὲ τῆς Κορσούρας διέχουσιν οὐδὲ τῆς Σικελίας

[1] ἐκφθείρειν (as in 17. 1. 44), Jones, for ἐκφέρειν.
[2] Meineke ejects Κατὰ μέσον . . . Αἰγίμουρος from the text, following conj. of Kramer.
[3] φασι F, φησι other MSS.

[1] "Nomades" ("Nomads") is the Greek name corresponding to the Latin "Numidae" ("Numidians").

pened in the case of these people, that is, although they lived in a country blest by nature, except for the fact that it abounded in wild animals, they would forbear to destroy these and thus work the land in security, and would turn against one another, abandoning the land to the wild animals. In this way it came to pass that they kept leading a wandering and migratory life, no less so than peoples who are driven by poverty and by wretched soil or climate to resort to this kind of life ; so that the Masaesylians have obtained this as their special designation, for they are called Nomades.[1] Such people of necessity must lead a frugal life, being for the most part root-eaters and meat-eaters, and using milk and cheese for food. Be that as it may, Carthage for a long time remained desolate, about the same length of time as Corinth,[2] but it was restored again at about the same time as Corinth by the deified Caesar, who sent thither as colonists such Romans as preferred to go there and some soldiers ; and now it is as prosperous a city as any other in Libya.

16. Opposite[3] the middle of the mouth of the Carthaginian Gulf is Corsura,[4] an island. Across the arm of the sea, opposite this region, is that part of Sicily wherein lies Lilybaeum, at a distance of about one thousand five hundred stadia ; for the distance from Lilybaeum to Carthage is said to be as great as this. Not far distant from Corsura,

[2] Corinth was destroyed by L. Mummius in 146 B.C., but was restored by Julius Caesar and Augustus.

[3] This passage, "Opposite . . . other islands," is ejected from the text by Meineke (see critical note).

[4] "Corsura," unless it is here confused in some way with Cossura (Pantellaria), is otherwise unknown.

ἄλλαι τε νῆσοι καὶ Αἰγίμουρος.[1] διάπλους δ' ἐστὶν ἐκ Καρχηδόνος ἑξήκοντα σταδίων εἰς τὴν προσεχῆ περαίαν, ὅθεν εἰς Νέφεριν ἀνάβασις σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι, πόλιν[2] ἐρυμνὴν ἐπὶ πέτρας ᾠκισμένην. ἐν αὐτῷ δὲ τῷ κόλπῳ, ἐν ᾧπερ καὶ ἡ Καρχηδών, Τύνις ἐστὶ πόλις καὶ θερμὰ καὶ λατομίαι τινές· εἶθ' ἡ Ἑρμαία ἄκρα τραχεῖα, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ[3] πόλις ὁμώνυμος· εἶτα Νεάπολις· εἶτ' ἄκρα Ταφῖτις, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ λόφος Ἀσπὶς καλούμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοιότητος, ὅνπερ συνῴκισεν ὁ τῆς Σικελίας τύραννος Ἀγαθοκλῆς, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐπέπλευσε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις. συγκατεσπάσθησαν δὲ τῇ Καρχηδονίᾳ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων αἱ πόλεις αὗται. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ταφίτιδος ἐν τετρακοσίοις σταδίοις νῆσός ἐστι Κόσσουρος[4] κατὰ Σελινοῦντα τῆς Σικελίας ποταμόν, καὶ πόλιν ἔχουσα ὁμώνυμον, ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίων οὖσα[5] τὴν περίμετρον, διέχουσα τῆς Σικελίας περὶ ἑξακοσίους σταδίους· ἔστι δὲ καὶ Μελίτη νῆσος ἐν πεντακοσίοις σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῆς Κοσσουρου.[6] εἶτα Ἀδρύμης[7] πόλις, ἐν ᾗ καὶ νεώρια ἦν· εἶθ' αἱ Ταριχεῖαι λεγόμεναι, νησία πολλὰ καὶ πυκνά· εἶτα Θάψος πόλις, καὶ μετὰ ταύτην νῆσος πελαγία Λοπαδοῦσσα· εἶτα ἄκρα

[1] Αἰγίμορος F. [2] δ', after πόλιν, Corais omits.
[3] αὐτῆς E, αὐτήν other MSS. [4] Κόρσουρα *moz.*
[5] οὖσαν MSS. [6] Κοσσούρας *moz.*
[7] Ἀδρυμής F, Ἀδρύμις *hix*, Ἄδρυμις E, Ἀδρύμη *moz.*

[1] Al Djamur.

[2] *i.e.* apparently the eastern side of the Carthaginian Gulf.

[3] Tunis, or Tunes, was situated to the south of Carthage and at the head of a vast marshy lagoon.

nor yet from Sicily, are Aegimuros[1] and other islands. The voyage from Carthage across to the nearest point of the opposite mainland[2] is sixty stadia, from which the journey inland to Nepheris is one hundred and twenty stadia—a city fortified by nature and built upon a rock. But on the same gulf as that on which Carthage is situated lies a city Tynis,[3] as also hot springs and stone-quarries; and then one comes to the rugged promontory Hermaea, and to a city on it bearing the same name; and then to Neapolis; and then to a promontory Taphitis, and to a hill on it, which, from the resemblance, is called Aspis;[4] this is the hill that Agathocles, the tyrant of Sicily, colonised at the time when he sailed against the Carthaginians. But these cities were demolished by the Romans at the same time as Carthage. At a distance of four hundred stadia from Taphitis lies an island Cossurus,[5] opposite the Selinus River in Sicily, and a city bearing the same name, which is one hundred and fifty stadia in circuit and is about six hundred stadia distant from Sicily; and there is also an island Melitê[6] at a distance of five hundred stadia from the island Cossurus.[7] Then one comes to a city Adrymes,[8] at which there was also a naval arsenal; and then to the Taricheiae, as they are called, which are numerous small islands lying close together; and then to a city Thapsus; and after this to Lopadussa, an island in the open sea; and then to a promontory

[4] *i.e.* "Shield."
[5] The same, apparently, as Cossura (cp. 2. 5. 19 and 6. 2. 11).
[6] Malta. [7] See preceding footnote.
[8] Also called Adrumetum.

Ἄμμωνος Βαλίθωνος, πρὸς ᾗ θυννοσκοπεῖον·[1] εἶτα Θένα[2] πόλις παρὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν κειμένη τῆς μικρᾶς Σύρτεως. πολλαὶ δ' εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλαι μεταξὺ πολίχναι οὐκ ἄξιαι μνήμης. παράκειται δὲ τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς Σύρτεως νῆσος παραμήκης, ἡ Κέρκιννα,[3] εὐμεγέθης, ἔχουσα ὁμώνυμον πόλιν, καὶ ἄλλη ἐλάττων Κερκιννῖτις.[4]

17. Συνεχὴς δ' ἐστὶν ἡ μικρὰ Σύρτις, ἣν καὶ Λωτοφαγῖτιν Σύρτιν λέγουσιν. ἔστι δ' ὁ μὲν κύκλος τοῦ κόλπου τούτου σταδίων χιλίων ἑξακοσίων, τὸ δὲ πλάτος τοῦ στόματος ἑξακοσίων· καθ' ἑκατέραν δὲ[5] τὴν ἄκραν τὴν ποιοῦσαν τὸ στόμα προσεχεῖς εἰσι τῇ ἠπείρῳ νῆσοι, ἥ τε λεχθεῖσα Κέρκιννα καὶ ἡ Μῆνιγξ, πάρισοι τοῖς μεγέθεσι. τὴν δὲ Μήνιγγα νομίζουσιν εἶναι τὴν τῶν Λωτοφάγων γῆν τὴν ὑφ' Ὁμήρου λεγομένην, καὶ δείκνυταί τινα σύμβολα, καὶ βωμὸς Ὀδυσσέως καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ καρπός· πολὺ γάρ ἐστι τὸ δένδρον ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ καλούμενον λωτόν, ἔχον ἥδιστον καρπόν. πλείους δ' εἰσὶν ἐν αὐτῇ πολίχναι,
C 835 μία δ' ὁμώνυμος τῇ νήσῳ. καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ δὲ τῇ Σύρτει πολίχναι τινές εἰσι. κατὰ δὲ τὸν μυχὸν ἐστὶ παμμέγεθες ἐμπόριον, ποταμὸν ἔχον ἐμβάλλοντα εἰς τὸν κόλπον· διατείνει δὲ μέχρι δεῦρο τὰ τῶν ἀμπώτεων πάθη καὶ τῶν πλημμυρίδων, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θήραν τῶν ἰχθύων ἐπιπηδῶσιν οἱ πρόσχωροι κατὰ σπουδὴν θέοντες.

18. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Σύρτιν Ζοῦχίς ἐστι λίμνη

[1] ᾗ θυννοσκοπεῖον, conj. Kramer, for θυννοσκοπίαν; E reads ἐν ᾗ θυννοσκοπίᾳ.
[2] Θένα, Corais, for Θαίνα.
[3] Κέρκινα F.
[4] Κερκινῖτις F, Κερκινῆτις i.

of Ammon Balithon, near which is a place for watching for the tunny-fish;[1] and then to a city Thena, which lies near the beginning of the Little Syrtis. In the interval lie numerous small towns not worth mentioning. Near the beginning of the Syrtis lies a long island, Cercinna, which is rather large and contains a city of the same name; and there is another smaller island, Cercinnitis.

17. Continuous with these is the Little Syrtis, which is also called the Syrtis of the Lotus-eaters. The circuit of this gulf is one thousand six hundred stadia, and the breadth of the mouth six hundred; and at each of the two promontories which form its mouth are islands close to the mainland—the Cercinna above-mentioned and Meninx, which are about equal in size. Meninx is regarded as the land of the Lotus-eaters mentioned by Homer; and certain tokens of this are pointed out—both an altar of Odysseus and the fruit itself; for the tree which is called the lotus abounds in the island, and its fruit is delightful. There are several cities on Meninx, and one of them bears the same name as the island. On the coast of the Syrtis itself are several small towns. In the recess of the gulf is a very large emporium, which has a river that empties into the gulf; and the effects of the flow and ebb of the tides extend thus far, at which times the neighbouring inhabitants rush forth on the run to catch the fish.

18. After the Syrtis, one comes to Zuchis, a lake

[1] Cp. 5. 2. 6, 8.

[5] δέ, omitted by MSS. except *i*.

σταδίων τετρακοσίων στενὸν ἔχουσα εἴσπλουν καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν πόλις ὁμώνυμος πορφυροβαφεῖα ἔχουσα καὶ ταριχείας παντοδαπάς· εἶτ' ἄλλη λίμνη πολὺ ἐλάττων· καὶ μετὰ ταύτην Ἀβρότονον πόλις καὶ ἄλλαι τινές, συνεχῶς δὲ Νεάπολις, ἣν καὶ Λέπτιν καλοῦσιν· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐστὶ δίαρμα τὸ ἐπὶ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ἐπιζεφυρίων τρισχίλιοι ἑξακόσιοι στάδιοι. ἐξῆς δ' ἐστὶ ποταμός· καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα διατείχισμά τι, ὃ ἐποίησαν Καρχηδόνιοι, γεφυροῦντες βάραθρά[1] τινα εἰς τὴν χώραν ἀνέχοντα· εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἁλίμενοί τινες ἐνταῦθα τόποι, τῆς ἄλλης παραλίας ἐχούσης λιμένας. εἶτ' ἄκρα ὑψηλὴ καὶ ὑλώδης, ἀρχὴ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτεως, καλοῦσι δὲ Κεφαλάς· εἰς ταύτην δὲ τὴν ἄκραν ἐκ Καρχηδόνος στάδιοί εἰσι μικρῷ πλείους τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. Ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ Καρχηδόνος παραλίας μέχρι Κεφαλῶν καὶ μέχρι τῆς Μασαισυλίων[2] ἡ τῶν Λιβοφοινίκων γῆ μέχρι τῆς τῶν Γαιτούλων[3] ὀρεινῆς, ἤδη Λιβυκῆς οὔσης. ἡ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν Γαιτούλων ἐστὶν ἡ τῶν Γαραμάντων γῆ παράλληλος ἐκείνῃ, ὅθεν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι κομίζονται λίθοι. τοὺς δὲ Γαράμαντας ἀπὸ τῶν Αἰθιόπων τῶν[4] παρωκεανιτῶν ἀφεστάναι φασὶν ἡμερῶν ἐννέα ἢ καὶ δέκα ὁδόν, τοῦ δὲ Ἄμμωνος καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα. μεταξὺ δὲ τῆς Γαιτούλων καὶ

[1] βάθρα Dhî.

[2] Μασαισυλίων, Kramer, for Μασσαισυλείων F, Μασσαισυλίων other MSS.

[3] Γαιτούλων, Xylander, for Γετούλων.

[4] καί, before τῶν, Meineke omits.

[1] The Cinifo.

with a circuit of four hundred stadia; it has a narrow entrance, and near it is a city bearing the same name which contains dye-factories and all kinds of fish-salting establishments; and then to another lake, which is much smaller; and after this to a city Abrotonum and to several others; and contiguous to these is Neapolis, which is also called Leptis; and from here the passage across to the Epizephyrian Locrians is three thousand six hundred stadia. Next in order one comes to a river;[1] and afterwards to a kind of cross-wall which the Carthaginians built, wishing to bridge over some gorges which extend up into the interior. There are also some harbourless regions here, although the rest of the coast has harbours. Then one comes to a lofty, wooded promontory, which forms the beginning of the Great Syrtis and is called Cephalae;[2] and the distance to this promontory from Carthage is a little more than five thousand stadia.

19. Above the coast-line which extends from Carthage to Cephalae and to the land of Masaesylians lies the land of the Libo-Phoenicians, which extends to the mountainous country of the Gaetulians, where Libya[3] begins. The land above the Gaetulians is that of the Garamantes, which lies parallel to the former and is the land whence the Carthaginian stones are brought.[4] The Garamantes are said to be distant from the Aethiopians who live on the ocean a nine or ten days' journey, and from Ammon fifteen. Between the Gaetulians and our seaboard[5] there

[2] "Heads."
[3] *i.e.* the true Libya, as distinguished from Libo-Phoenicia.
[4] See 17. 3. 11.
[5] *i.e.* the Mediterranean seaboard.

τῆς ἡμετέρας παραλίας πολλὰ μὲν πεδία, πολλὰ δὲ ὄρη καὶ λίμναι μεγάλαι καὶ ποταμοί, ὧν τινες καὶ καταδύντες ὑπὸ γῆς ἀφανεῖς γίνονται. λιτοὶ δὲ σφόδρα τοῖς βίοις εἰσὶ καὶ τῷ κόσμῳ, πολυγύναικες δὲ καὶ πολύπαιδες, τἆλλα δὲ ἐμφερεῖς τοῖς νομάσι τῶν Ἀράβων· καὶ ἵπποι δὲ καὶ βόες μακροτραχηλότεροι[1] τῶν παρ' ἄλλοις. ἱπποφόρβια δ' ἐστὶν ἐσπουδασμένα διαφερόντως τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν, ὥστε καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐξετάζεσθαι πώλων κατ' ἔτος εἰς μυριάδας δέκα. τὰ δὲ πρόβατα γάλακτι καὶ κρέασιν ἐκτρέφεται, καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τοῖς Αἰθίοψι. τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ.

20. Ἡ δὲ μεγάλη Σύρτις τὸν μὲν κύκλον ἔχει σταδίων τρισχιλίων[2] ἐννακοσίων τριάκοντά που, τὴν δ' ἐπὶ τὸν μυχὸν διάμετρον χιλίων πεντακοσίων, τοσοῦτον δέ που καὶ τὸ τοῦ στόματος πλάτος. ἡ χαλεπότης δὲ καὶ ταύτης τῆς Σύρτεως καὶ τῆς
C 836 μικρᾶς, ὅτι πολλαχοῦ τεναγώδης ἐστὶν ὁ βυθὸς καὶ κατὰ τὰς ἀμπώτεις καὶ τὰς πλημμυρίδας συμβαίνει τισὶν ἐμπίπτειν εἰς τὰ βράχη καὶ καθίζειν, σπάνιον δ' εἶναι τὸ σωζόμενον σκάφος. διόπερ πόρρωθεν τὸν παράπλουν ποιοῦνται, φυλαττόμενοι, μὴ ἐμπέσοιεν εἰς τοὺς κόλπους ὑπ' ἀνέμων ἀφύλακτοι ληφθέντες· τὸ μέντοι παρακίνδυνον τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἁπάντων διαπειρᾶσθαι ποιεῖ, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν παρὰ γῆν περίπλων· εἰσπλέοντι δὴ τὴν μεγάλην Σύρτιν ἐν δεξιᾷ μετὰ τὰς Κεφαλάς ἐστι λίμνη τριακοσίων που σταδίων τὸ μῆκος, ἑβδομήκοντα δὲ τὸ πλάτος, ἐκδιδοῦσα εἰς τὸν κόλπον,

[1] μακροτράχηλοι E, μακροχηλότεροι CDhz.
[2] τρισχιλίων (,γ), Kramer inserts.

are not only many plains, but also many mountains, large lakes, and rivers, some of which sink beneath the earth and become invisible. The inhabitants are very simple in their modes of life and in their dress; but the men have many wives and many children, and in other respects are like the nomadic Arabians; and both horses and cattle have longer necks than those of other countries. Horse-breeding is followed with such exceptional interest by the kings that the number of colts every year amounts to one hundred thousand. The sheep are brought up on milk and meats, particularly in the regions near Aethiopia. Such is my account of the interior.

20. The Great Syrtis has a circuit of about three thousand and nine hundred and thirty stadia, and a diameter, to the inmost recess, of one thousand five hundred stadia, and also a breadth at the mouth of about one thousand five hundred. The difficulty with both this Syrtis and the Little Syrtis is that in many places their deep waters contain shallows, and the result is, at the ebb and the flow of the tides, that sailors sometimes fall into the shallows and stick there, and that the safe escape of a boat is rare. On this account sailors keep at a distance when voyaging along the coast, taking precautions not to be caught off their guard and driven by winds into these gulfs. However, the disposition of man to take risks causes him to try anything in the world, and particularly voyages along coasts. Now as one sails into the Great Syrtis, on the right, after Cephalae is passed, one comes to a lake about three hundred stadia in length and seventy in breadth, which empties into the gulf and contains both small islands

ἔχουσα καὶ νησία καὶ ὕφορμον πρὸ τοῦ στόματος. μετὰ δὲ τὴν λίμνην τόπος ἐστὶν Ἄσπὶς καὶ λιμὴν κάλλιστος τῶν ἐν τῇ Σύρτει. συνεχὴς δὲ ὁ Εὐφράντας πύργος ἐστίν, ὅριον τῆς πρότερον Καρχηδονίας γῆς καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίας τῆς ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίῳ· εἶτ' ἄλλος τόπος, Χάραξ καλούμενος, ᾧ ἐμπορίῳ ἐχρῶντο Καρχηδόνιοι κομίζοντες οἶνον, ἀντιφορτιζόμενοι δὲ ὀπὸν καὶ σίλφιον παρὰ τῶν ἐκ Κυρήνης λάθρα παρακομιζόντων· εἶθ' οἱ Φιλαίνων βωμοί· καὶ μετὰ τούτους Αὐτόμαλα, φρούριον φυλακὴν ἔχον, ἱδρυμένον κατὰ τὸν μυχὸν τοῦ κόλπου παντός. ἔστι δ' ὁ διὰ τοῦ μυχοῦ τούτου παράλληλος, τοῦ μὲν δι' Ἀλεξανδρείας μικρῷ νοτιώτερος, χιλίοις σταδίοις, τοῦ δὲ διὰ Καρχηδόνος ἐλάττοσιν ἢ δισχιλίοις· συμπίπτοι[1] δ' ἂν τῇ μὲν καθ' Ἡρώων πόλιν τὴν ἐν τῷ μυχῷ τοῦ Ἀραβίου κόλπου, τῇ δὲ κατὰ τὴν μεσόγαιαν τῶν Μασαισυλίων[2] καὶ τῶν Μαυρουσίων.[3] τὸ λειπόμενον ἤδη τῆς παραλίας ἐστὶν εἰς πόλιν Βερενίκην στάδιοι χίλιοι[4] πεντακόσιοι. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τοῦ μήκους τοῦδε[5] παρήκοντες καὶ μέχρι τῶν Φιλαίνου βωμῶν οἱ προσαγορευόμενοι Νασαμῶνες, Λιβυκὸν ἔθνος· ἔχει δὲ τὸ μεταξὺ διάστημα καὶ λιμένας οὐ πολλοὺς ὑδρεῖά τε σπάνια. ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα λεγομένη Ψευδοπενιάς,[6] ἐφ' ἧς ἡ Βερενίκη τὴν θέσιν ἔχει παρὰ λίμνην τινὰ Τριτωνιάδα, ἐν ᾗ μάλιστα νησίον ἐστὶ καὶ

[1] συμπίπτοι, Jones, for πίπτοι. [2] Μασαισύλων MSS.
[3] ὅπου, before τὸ λειπόμενον, Kramer ejects.
[4] χίλιοι, Letronne, for ἐννακισχίλιοι.
[5] πλάτους, after τοῦδε, the editors omit.
[6] Ψευδοπελίας E.

and a mooring-place in front of its mouth. After the harbour one comes to a place called Aspis,[1] and to the finest harbour in the Syrtis. Continuous with this is the Euphrantas Tower, the boundary between the former country of the Carthaginians and the Cyrenaean country as it was under Ptolemy;[2] and then one comes to another place, called Charax, which the Carthaginians used as an emporium, taking wine thither and in exchange receiving loads of silphium-juice and silphium from merchants who brought them clandestinely from Cyrenê; and then to the Altars of the Philaeni; and after these to Automala, a stronghold which has a garrison and is situated at the inmost recess of the whole gulf. The parallel of latitude through this gulf is a little more to the south than that through Alexandria, one thousand stadia, and than that through Carthage, less than two thousand stadia; but it would coincide with the parallel which passes through the Hero-ônpolis situated on the recess of the Arabian Gulf and through the interior of the countries of the Masaesylians and the Maurusians. The remainder of the coast from here on to the city Berenicê is one thousand five hundred stadia in length. Lying inland above this stretch of coast, and extending even as far as the Altars of the Philaeni, is the country of the Nasamones, as they are called, a Libyan tribe. In the intervening distance there are only a few harbours; and the watering-places are scarce. There is, however, a promontory called Pseudo-penias, on which Berenicê is situated, near a certain lake, Tritonias, in which the principal things

[1] *i.e.* "Shield." [2] See 17. 1. 5.

ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν αὐτῷ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ λιμὴν[1] Ἐσπερίδων, καὶ ποταμὸς ἐμβάλλει Λάθων. ἐνδοτέρω δὲ τῆς Βερενίκης ἐστὶ τὸ μικρὸν ἀκρωτήριον λεγόμενον Βόρειον, ὃ ποιεῖ τὸ στόμα τῆς Σύρτεως πρὸς τὰς Κεφαλάς. κεῖται δὲ ἡ Βερενίκη κατὰ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Πελοποννήσου, κατὰ τὸν καλούμενον Ἰχθύν· καὶ ἔτι κατὰ τὴν Ζάκυνθον, ἐν διάρματι σταδίων τρισχιλίων ἑξακοσίων. ἐκ ταύτης τῆς πόλεως τριακοσταῖος πεζῇ περιώδευσε τὴν Σύρτιν Μάρκος Κάτων, κατάγων στρατιὰν πλειόνων ἢ μυρίων ἀνδρῶν, εἰς μέρη διελὼν τῶν ὑδρείων χάριν· ὥδευσε δὲ πεζὸς ἐν ἄμμῳ βαθείᾳ καὶ καύμασι. μετὰ δὲ Βερενίκην πόλις ἐστὶ Ταύχειρα,[2] ἣν καὶ Ἀρσινόην καλοῦσιν·
C 837 εἶθ' ἡ Βάρκη πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαΐς· εἶτα Φυκοῦς ἄκρα, ταπεινὴ μέν, πλεῖστον δ' ἐκκειμένη[3] πρὸς ἄρκτον παρὰ τὴν ἄλλην Λιβυκὴν παραλίαν· κεῖται δὲ κατὰ Ταίναρον τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐν διάρματι δισχιλίων ὀκτακοσίων σταδίων· ἔστι δὲ καὶ πολίχνιον ὁμώνυμον τῇ ἄκρᾳ. οὐ πολὺ δὲ τοῦ Φυκοῦντος ἀπέχει τὸ τῶν Κυρηναίων ἐπίνειον ἡ Ἀπολλωνία,[4] ὅσον ἑκατὸν καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα σταδίοις, τῆς δὲ Βερενίκης χιλίοις, τῆς δὲ Κυρήνης ὀγδοήκοντα, πόλεως μεγάλης ἐν τραπεζοειδεῖ πεδίῳ κειμένης, ὡς ἐκ τοῦ πελάγους ἐωρῶμεν αὐτήν.

[1] For λίμην, Dodwell conj. λίμνη, and Kramer and Meineke so write (but see Kramer's note).

[2] Ταύχειρα E, Τάρχειρα CD*Fhisw*, Τεύχειρα other MSS.

[3] δ' ἐκκειμένη, Casaubon, for δὲ κειμένη.

[4] Ἀπολλωνία (as in § 21 following), Meineke, for Ἀπολλωνιάς.

are an isle and on it a temple of Aphroditê. In this region are also the Harbour[1] of the Hesperides and the river Lathon which empties into it. Farther inside[2] than Berenicê lies the small promontory called Boreium, which with Cephalae forms the mouth of the Syrtis. Berenicê lies opposite the promontories of the Peloponnesus, opposite Ichthys, as it is called, and also opposite Zacynthos, the distance across being three thousand six hundred[3] stadia. Setting out from this city Marcus Cato travelled round the Syrtis by land in thirty days,[4] leading an army of more than ten thousand men, having separated them into divisions on account of the scarcity of watering-places; and he travelled on foot in deep sand and scorching heat. After Berenicê one comes to a city Taucheira, which is also called Arsinoê; and then to a city formerly called Barcê, but now Ptolemaïs; and then to a promontory Phycus, which is low-lying and projects farthest towards the north as compared with the rest of the Libyan coast; it lies opposite Taenarum in Laconia, the distance across being two thousand and eight hundred stadia; and there is also a small town which bears the same name as the promontory. Not far distant from Phycus is the naval station of the Cyrenaeans, Apollonia, about one hundred and seventy stadia from Phycus, one thousand from Berenicê, and eighty from Cyrenê, a large city situated in a trapezium-shaped plain, as it looked to me from the sea.

[1] Some would emend "Harbour" to "Lake" (see critical note).

[2] *i.e.* inside the Syrtis, towards the south (see Map XV, end of vol.).

[3] Cp. 10. 2. 18.

[4] In 47 B.C., on his march to join Metellus Scipio.

21. Ἔστι δὲ Θηραίων κτίσμα, Λακωνικῆς νήσου, ἣν καὶ Καλλίστην ὠνόμαζον τὸ παλαιόν, ὥς φησι καὶ Καλλίμαχος·

Καλλίστη τὸ πάροιθε, τὸ δ' ὕστερον οὔνομα Θήρη,
μήτηρ εὐίππου πατρίδος ἡμετέρης.

κεῖται δὲ τὸ τῶν Κυρηναίων ἐπίνειον κατὰ τὸ ἑσπέριον τῆς Κρήτης ἄκρον, τὸ τοῦ Κριοῦ μέτωπον, ἐν διάρματι δισχιλίων[1] σταδίων· ὁ πλοῦς Λευκονότῳ. λέγεται δὲ ἡ Κυρήνη κτίσμα Βάττου· πρόγονον δὲ τοῦτον ἑαυτοῦ φάσκει Καλλίμαχος· ηὐξήθη δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν τῆς χώρας· καὶ γὰρ ἱπποτρόφος ἐστὶν ἀρίστη καὶ καλλίκαρπος, καὶ πολλοὺς ἄνδρας ἀξιολόγους ἔσχε καὶ δυναμένους ἐλευθερίας ἀξιολόγως προΐστασθαι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ὑπερκειμένους βαρβάρους ἰσχυρῶς ἀντέχειν. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν αὐτόνομος ἦν ἡ πόλις· εἶτα οἱ τὴν Αἴγυπτον κατασχόντες Μακεδόνες αὐξηθέντες ἐπέθεντο αὐτοῖς, ἀρξάντων τῶν περὶ Θίβρωνα τῶν ἀνελόντων τὸν Ἄρπαλον· βασιλευθέντες δὲ χρόνους τινὰς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἐξουσίαν ἦλθον, καὶ νῦν ἐστιν ἐπαρχία τῇ Κρήτῃ συνεζευγμένη. τῆς δὲ Κυρήνης ἐστὶ περιπόλια ἥ τε Ἀπολλωνία καὶ ἡ Βάρκη καὶ ἡ Ταύχειρα[2] καὶ Βερενίκη καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πολίχνια τὰ πλησίον.

22. Ὁμορεῖ δὲ τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ ἡ τὸ σίλφιον φέρουσα καὶ τὸν ὀπὸν τὸν Κυρηναῖον, ὃν ἐκφέρει τὸ σίλφιον ὀπισθέν. ἐγγὺς δ' ἦλθε τοῦ ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐπελθόντων τῶν βαρβάρων κατὰ ἔχθραν τινὰ καὶ

[1] δισχιλίων (,β) Casaubon, for χιλίων (,α).
[2] Ταύχειρα (ευ above αυ) E, Τεύχειρα *mo*.

21. Cyrenê was founded by colonists from Thera, a Laconian island, which in ancient times was called Callistê, as Callimachus says: "Callistê was its first name, but its later name was Thera, mother of my fatherland, famed for its good horses." The naval station of the Cyrenaeans lies opposite the western promontory of Crete, Criumetopon, the distance across being two thousand stadia. The voyage is made with Leuconotus.[1] Cyrenê is said to have been founded by Battus;[2] and Callimachus asserts that Battus was his ancestor. Cyrenê grew strong because of the fertility of its territory, for it is excellent for the breeding of horses and produces beautiful fruit, and it had many men who were noteworthy and who were able to defend its liberty in a noteworthy manner and to resist strongly the barbarians who lived above them. Now in ancient times the city was independent; and then the Macedonians, who had taken possession of Aegypt, grew in power and attacked the Cyrenaeans, under the leadership of Thibron and his associates, who had slain Harpalus; and having been ruled by kings for some time the city came under the power of the Romans and is now joined with Crete into one Province. But Apollonia, Barcê, Taucheira, Berenicê, and the other towns near by, are dependencies of Cyrenê.

22. Bordering on Cyrenaea is the country which produces silphium and the Cyrenaean juice, which latter is produced by the silphium through the extraction of its juice. But it came near giving out when the barbarians invaded the country be-

[1] A south wind (see 1. 2. 21).
[2] About 631 B.C.

φθειράντων[1] τὰς ῥίζας τοῦ φυτοῦ. εἰσὶ δὲ νομάδες. ἄνδρες δ' ἐγένοντο γνώριμοι Κυρηναῖοι Ἀρίστιππός τε ὁ Σωκρατικός, ὅστις καὶ τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν κατεβάλετο φιλοσοφίαν, καὶ θυγάτηρ, Ἀρήτη τοὔνομα, ἥπερ διεδέξατο τὴν σχολήν, καὶ ὁ ταύτην πάλιν διαδεξάμενος υἱὸς Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ κληθεὶς Μητροδίδακτος, καὶ Ἀννίκεριs, ὁ δοκῶν ἐπανορθῶσαι τὴν Κυρηναϊκὴν αἵρεσιν καὶ παραγαγεῖν ἀντ' αὐτῆς τὴν Ἀννικερίαν. Κυρηναῖος δ'
C 838 ἐστὶ καὶ Καλλίμαχος καὶ Ἐρατοσθένης, ἀμφότεροι τετιμημένοι παρὰ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίων βασιλεῦσιν, ὁ μὲν ποιητὴς ἅμα καὶ περὶ γραμματικὴν ἐσπουδακώς, ὁ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ περὶ φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ μαθήματα, εἴ τις ἄλλος, διαφέρων. ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ Καρνεάδης (οὗτος δὲ τῶν ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας ἄριστος φιλοσόφων ὁμολογεῖται) καὶ ὁ Κρόνος δὲ Ἀπολλώνιος ἐκεῖθέν ἐστιν, ὁ τοῦ διαλεκτικοῦ Διοδώρου διδάσκαλος, τοῦ καὶ αὐτοῦ Κρόνου προσαγορευθέντος, μετενεγκάντων τινῶν τὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπίθετον ἐπὶ τὸν μαθητήν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐστὶν ἡ λοιπὴ τῶν Κυρηναίων παραλία μέχρι Καταβαθμοῦ σταδίων δισχιλίων διακοσίων, οὐ πάνυ εὐπαράπλους· καὶ γὰρ λιμένες ὀλίγοι καὶ ὕφορμοι καὶ κατοικίαι καὶ ὑδρεῖα. τῶν δὲ μάλιστα ὀνομαζομένων κατὰ τὸν παράπλουν τόπων τό τε Ναύσταθμόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ Ζεφύριον πρόσορμον ἔχον καὶ ἄλλο Ζεφύριον καὶ ἄκρα Χερρόνησος λιμένα ἔχουσα· κεῖται δὲ

[1] φθειρόντων E.

cause of some grudge and destroyed the roots of the plant. The inhabitants are nomads. The Cyrenaeans who became famous were Aristippus the Socratic philosopher, who also laid the foundations of the Cyrenaïc philosophy; and his daughter, Aretê by name, who succeeded him as head of the school; and again her son Aristippus, Aretê's successor, who was called Mêtrodidactus;[1] and Anniceris, who is reputed to have revised the doctrines of the Cyrenaïc sect and to have introduced in place of it those of the Annicerian sect. Callimachus, also, was a Cyrenaean, and Eratosthenes, both of whom were held in honour by the Aegyptian kings, the former being a poet and at the same time a zealous student of letters, and the latter being superior, not only in these respects, but also in philosophy, and in mathematics, if ever a man was. Furthermore, Carneades, who by common agreement was the best of the Academic philosophers, and also Apollonius Cronus, were from Cyrenê, the latter being the teacher of Diodorus the Dialectician, who also was given the appellation "Cronus," certain persons having transferred the epithet of the teacher to the pupil. After Apollonia one comes to the remainder of the coast of the Cyrenaeans, which extends as far as Catabathmus, a distance of two thousand two hundred stadia; the coasting-voyage is not at all easy, for there are but few harbours, mooring-places, settlements, and watering-places. Among the places along the coast that are best known are Naustathmus and Zephyrium, which has anchorage, and a second Zephyrium, and a promontory Cherronesus, which has a harbour. This

[1] *i.e.* "Mother-taught."

κατὰ Κύκλον[1] τῆς Κρήτης ἐν διάρματι χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων σταδίων νότῳ· εἶτα Ἡράκλειόν τι ἱερὸν καὶ ὑπερ αὐτοῦ κώμη Παλίουρος· εἶτα λιμὴν Μενέλαος καὶ Ἀρδανίς,[2] ἄκρα ταπεινὴ ὕφορμον ἔχουσα· εἶτα μέγας λιμήν, καθ' ὃν ἡ ἐν τῇ Κρήτῃ Χερρόνησος ἵδρυται, δισχιλίων[3] που σταδίων δίαρμα ἀπολείπουσα μεταξύ· ὅλη γὰρ σχεδόν τι τῇ παραλίᾳ ταύτῃ ἀντίκειται παράλληλος ἡ Κρήτη στενὴ καὶ μακρά. μετὰ δὲ τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ἄλλος λιμὴν Πλῦνος, καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν Τετραπυργία·[4] καλεῖται δὲ ὁ τόπος Κατάβαθμος· μέχρι δεῦρο ἡ Κυρηναία. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἤδη μέχρι Παραιτονίου, κἀκεῖθεν εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, εἴρηται ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς Αἰγυπτιακοῖς.

23. Τὴν δ' ὑπερκειμένην ἐν βάθει χώραν τῆς Σύρτεως καὶ τῆς Κυρηναίας κατέχουσιν οἱ Λίβυες, παράλυπρον καὶ αὐχμηράν· πρῶτοι μὲν οἱ Νασαμῶνες, ἔπειτα Ψύλλοι καί τινες Γαίτουλοι,[5] ἔπειτα Γαράμαντες· πρὸς ἕω δ' ἔτι μᾶλλον οἱ Μαρμαρίδαι,[6] προσχωροῦντες ἐπὶ πλέον τῇ Κυρηναίᾳ καὶ παρατείνοντες μέχρι Ἄμμωνος. τεταρταίους μὲν οὖν φασιν ἀπὸ τοῦ μυχοῦ τῆς μεγάλης Σύρτεως τοῦ κατ' Αὐτόμαλά πως[7] βαδίζοντας ὡς

[1] For Κύκλον, Corais (citing 8. 5. 1) writes Κώρυκον ; but Kramer rightly objects, proposing Μάταλον instead.

[2] Ἀρδανίς, Meineke, following Kramer, for Ἀρδανίξις.

[3] δισχιλίων, Letronne and most later editors, for τρισχιλίων.

[4] The words καλεῖται . . . Κυρηναία are rightly transposed from a position after Ἀλεξάνδρειαν by Kramer, who also omits ἡ καί before εἴρηται.

[5] Γέτουλοι MSS.

[6] Μαρμαρίδαι E, Μαρμαρῖται other MSS.

promontory lies opposite Cyclus[1] in Crete; and the distance across is one thousand five hundred stadia if one has a south-west wind; and then one comes to a kind of temple of Heracles, and, above it, to a village called Paliurus; and then one comes to a harbour, Menelaüs, and to Ardanis, which is a low-lying promontory with a mooring-place; and then to a large harbour, opposite which lies the Cherronesus in Crete, the interval between the two places being about two[2] thousand stadia; indeed, I might almost say that Crete as a whole, being narrow and long, lies opposite, and parallel, to this coast. After the large harbour one comes to another harbour, which is called Plynus, and above it lies Tetrapyrgia;[3] but the place is called Catabathmus; and Cyrenaea extends thus far. The remaining part of the coast, extending to Paraetonium and thence to Alexandria, I have already mentioned in my account of Egypt.

23. The country lying deep in the interior above the Syrtis and Cyrenaea, a barren and arid region, is occupied by the Libyans: first by the Nasamones, and then by the Psyllians and certain Gaetulians, and then by the Garamantes, and, still more towards the east, by the Marmaridae, who border to a greater extent on Cyrenaea and extend as far as Ammon. Now it is said that persons going on foot from the recess of the Great Syrtis, from about the neighbourhood of Automala, approximately in the

[1] "Cyclus" is doubtful (see critical note).
[2] The MSS. read "three" (see critical note).
[3] *i.e.* "Four Towers."

[7] *τοῦ κατ' Αὐτόμαλά πως*, Kramer, for *τοὺς κατ' αὐτὸ μάλακῶς*.

ἐπὶ χειμερινὰς ἀνατολὰς εἰς Αὔγιλα[1] ἀφικνεῖσθαι. ἔστι δὲ ὁ τόπος οὗτος ἐμφερὴς τῷ Ἄμμωνι, φοινικοτρόφος τε καὶ εὔυδρος· ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς Κυρηναίας[2] πρὸς μεσημβρίαν· μέχρι μὲν σταδίων ἑκατὸν καὶ δενδροφόρος ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ· μέχρι δ' ἄλλων ἑκατὸν σπείρεται μόνον, οὐκ ὀρυζοτροφεῖ[3] δ' ἡ γῆ διὰ τὸν αὐχμόν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τούτων ἡ τὸ σίλφιον φέρουσά[4] ἐστιν· εἶθ' ἡ ἀοίκητος καὶ ἡ
C 839 τῶν Γαραμάντων. ἔστι δ' ἡ τὸ σίλφιον φέρουσα στενὴ καὶ παραμήκης καὶ παράξηρος, μῆκος μὲν ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνατολὰς ἰόντι ὅσον σταδίων χιλίων, πλάτος δὲ τριακοσίων ἢ μικρῷ πλειόνων τό γε γνώριμον· εἰκάζειν μὲν γὰρ ἅπασαν πάρεστι διηνεκῶς τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ παραλλήλου κειμένην τοιαύτην εἶναι κατά τε τοὺς ἀέρας καὶ τὴν τοῦ φυτοῦ φοράν, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐμπίπτουσιν ἐρημίαι πλείους, οὐ[5] τοὺς πάντας τόπους ἴσμεν. παραπλησίως δ' ἀγνοεῖται καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Ἄμμωνος καὶ τῶν αὐάσεων μέχρι τῆς Αἰθιοπίας. οὐδ' ἂν ἔχοιμεν λέγειν τοὺς ὅρους οὔτε τῆς Αἰθιοπίας οὔτε τῆς Λιβύης, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τῆς πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ τρανῶς, μή τι γε τῆς πρὸς τῷ ὠκεανῷ.

24. Τὰ μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης[6] οὕτω διάκειται· ἐπεὶ δ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν ἀρίστην

[1] εἰς Αὔγιλα, Kramer inserts.
[2] τῆς, after Κυρηναίας, Groskurd ejects.
[3] E reads οὐ ῥιζοτροφεῖ, other MSS. ὀρυζοτροφεῖ, before which Corais and the later editors insert οὐκ.
[4] φέρουσα, omitted by all MSS. except *i*.
[5] οὐ, Hopper inserts.

direction of winter sunrise,[1] arrive at Augila on the fourth day. This region resembles Ammon, being productive of palm-trees and also well supplied with water. It lies above Cyrenaea to the south, and for a distance of one hundred stadia produces trees, but for another hundred the land is only sown, although, on account of its aridity, the land does not grow rice.[2] Above this region is the country which produces silphium; and then one comes to the uninhabited country and to that of the Garamantes. The country which produces silphium is narrow, long, and somewhat arid, extending in length, as one goes approximately towards the east, about one thousand stadia, and in breadth three hundred or a little more, at least that part which is known; for we may conjecture that all lands lying in unbroken succession on the same parallel of latitude are similar as regards both climate and plants, but since several deserts intervene, we do not know all these regions. Similarly, the regions above Ammon and the oases as far as Aethiopia are likewise unknown. Neither can we tell the boundaries either of Aethiopia or of Libya, nor yet accurately even those of the country next to Aegypt, much less of that which borders on the Ocean.

24. This, then, is the lay of the different parts of our inhabited world; but since the Romans occupy

[1] See Vol. I, p. 105.

[2] One major MS. reads "roots" instead of "rice" (see critical note).

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[6] Τὰ *μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς καθ' ἡμᾶς οἰκουμένης* (as in 2. 5. 34), Kramer, for *τὰ μὲν οὖν μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης* (D*hz* adding *τά* before *μέρη*).

αὐτῆς καὶ γνωριμωτάτην κατέχουσιν, ἅπαντας ὑπερβεβλημένοι τοὺς πρότερον ἡγεμόνας, ὧν μνήμην ἴσμεν, ἄξιον καὶ διὰ βραχέων καὶ τὰ τούτων εἰπεῖν. ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἐκ μιᾶς ὁρμηθέντες πόλεως τῆς Ῥώμης ἅπασαν τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἔσχον διὰ τὸ πολεμεῖν καὶ πολιτικῶς ἄρχειν, εἴρηται, καὶ διότι μετὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν τὰ κύκλῳ προσεκτήσαντο, τῇ αὐτῇ ἀρετῇ χρώμενοι. τριῶν δὲ ἠπείρων οὐσῶν, τὴν μὲν Εὐρώπην σχεδόν τι πᾶσαν ἔχουσι, πλὴν τῆς[1] ἔξω τοῦ Ἴστρου καὶ τῶν μεταξὺ τοῦ Ῥήνου καὶ τοῦ Τανάϊδος παρωκεανιτῶν· τῆς δὲ Λιβύης ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλία πᾶσα ὑπ' αὐτοῖς ἐστιν, ἡ δὲ ἄλλη ἀοίκητός ἐστιν ἢ λυπρῶς καὶ νομαδικῶς οἰκεῖται· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς παραλία πᾶσα ὑποχείριός ἐστιν, εἰ μή τις τὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ Ζυγῶν καὶ Ἡνιόχων ἐν λόγῳ τίθεται, λῃστρικῶς καὶ νομαδικῶς ζώντων ἐν στενοῖς καὶ λυπροῖς χωρίοις· τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας καὶ τῆς ἐν βάθει τὴν μὲν ἔχουσιν αὐτοί, τὴν δὲ Παρθυαῖοι καὶ οἱ[2] ὑπὲρ τούτων βάρβαροι, πρός τε ταῖς ἀνατολαῖς καὶ ταῖς ἄρκτοις Ἰνδοὶ καὶ Βάκτριοι καὶ Σκύθαι, εἶτ' Ἄραβες καὶ Αἰθίοπες· προστίθεται δὲ ἀεί τι παρ' ἐκείνων αὐτοῖς. ταύτης δὲ τῆς συμπάσης χώρας τῆς ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἡ μὲν βασιλεύεται, ἣν[3] δ' ἔχουσιν αὐτοὶ καλέσαντες ἐπαρχίαν, καὶ πέμπουσιν ἡγεμόνας καὶ φορολόγους. εἰσὶ δέ τινες

[1] τῶν E. [2] οἱ, omitted by all MSS. except E. [3] ἣν, Corais, for ἡ.

[1] 6. 4. 2. [2] Danube. [3] Rhine.
[4] Don. [5] See 11. 2. 12. [6] *i.e.* on the south.

the best and the best known portions of it, having surpassed all former rulers of whom we have record, it is worth while, even though briefly, to add the following account of them. Now I have already stated [1] that, setting out with only one city, Rome, the Romans acquired the whole of Italy through warfare and statesmanlike rulership, and that, after Italy, by exercising the same superior qualities, they also acquired the regions round about Italy. And of the continents, being three in number, they hold almost the whole of Europe, except that part of it which lies outside the Ister [2] River and the parts along the ocean which lie between the Rhenus [3] and the Tanaïs [4] Rivers. Of Libya, the whole of the coast on Our Sea is subject to them; and the rest of the country is uninhabited or else inhabited only in a wretched or nomadic fashion. In like manner, of Asia also, the whole of the coast on Our Sea is subject to them, unless one takes into account the regions of the Achaei and the Zugi and the Heniochi,[5] who live a piratical and nomadic life in narrow and sterile districts; and of the interior and the country deep inland, one part is held by the Romans themselves and another by the Parthians and the barbarians beyond them; and on the east and north live Indians and Bactrians and Scythians, and then [6] Arabians and Aethiopians; but some further portion is constantly being taken from these peoples and added to the possessions of the Romans. Of this whole country that is subject to the Romans, some parts are indeed ruled by kings, but the Romans retain others themselves, calling them Provinces, and send to them praefects and collectors of tribute. But there are also some free cities,

καὶ ἐλεύθεραι πόλεις, αἱ μὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς κατὰ φιλίαν προσελθοῦσαι, τὰς δ' ἠλευθέρωσαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ τιμήν. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ δυνάσται τινὲς καὶ φύλαρχοι καὶ ἱερεῖς ὑπ' αὐτοῖς. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ζῶσι κατά τινας πατρίους νόμους.

C 840 25. Αἱ δ' ἐπαρχίαι διῄρηνται ἄλλοτε μὲν ἄλλως, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ὡς Καῖσαρ ὁ Σεβαστὸς διέταξεν· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ πατρὶς ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτῷ τὴν προστασίαν τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης κατέστη κύριος διὰ βίου, δίχα διεῖλε πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀπέδειξεν ἑαυτῷ, τὴν δὲ τῷ δήμῳ· ἑαυτῷ μέν, ὅση στρατιωτικῆς φρουρᾶς ἔχει χρείαν (αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ βάρβαρος καὶ πλησιόχωρος τοῖς μήπω κεχειρωμένοις ἔθνεσιν ἢ λυπρὰ καὶ δυσγεώργητος, ὥσθ' ὑπὸ ἀπορίας τῶν ἄλλων, ἐρυμάτων δ' εὐπορίας ἀφηνιάζειν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν), τῷ δήμῳ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην, ὅση[1] εἰρηνικὴ καὶ χωρὶς ὅπλων ἄρχεσθαι ῥᾳδία· ἑκατέραν δὲ τὴν μερίδα εἰς ἐπαρχίας διένειμε πλείους, ὧν αἱ μὲν καλοῦνται Καίσαρος, αἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου. καὶ εἰς μὲν τὰς Καίσαρος ἡγεμόνας[2] καὶ διοικητὰς Καῖσαρ πέμπει, διαιρῶν ἄλλοτε ἄλλως τὰς χώρας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς καιροὺς πολιτευόμενος, εἰς δὲ τὰς δημοσίας ὁ δῆμος στρατηγοὺς ἢ ὑπάτους. καὶ αὗται δ' εἰς μερισμοὺς ἄγονται διαφόρους, ἐπειδὰν

[1] ὅση F, ὅσην ἦν other MSS.

[2] ἡγεμόνας, Casaubon, for ἡγεμονείας F, ἡγεμονίας other MSS.

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[1] *i.e.* "tribal chiefs." [2] In Latin *principatus*.
[3] During office called "propraetors."

of which some came over to the Romans at the outset as friends, whereas others were set free by the Romans themselves as a mark of honour. There are also some potentates and phylarchs [1] and priests subject to them. Now these live in accordance with certain ancestral laws.

25. But the Provinces have been divided in different ways at different times, though at the present time they are as Augustus Caesar arranged them; for when his native land committed to him the foremost place [2] of authority and he became established as lord for life of war and peace, he divided the whole of his empire into two parts, and assigned one portion to himself and the other to the Roman people; to himself, all parts that had need of a military guard (that is, the part that was barbarian and in the neighbourhood of tribes not yet subdued, or lands that were sterile and difficult to bring under cultivation, so that, being unprovided with everything else, but well provided with strongholds, they would try to throw off the bridle and refuse obedience), and to the Roman people all the rest, in so far as it was peaceable and easy to rule without arms; and he divided each of the two portions into several Provinces, of which some are called "Provinces of Caesar" and the others "Provinces of the People." And to the "Provinces of Caesar" Caesar sends legati [3] and procurators, dividing the countries in different ways at different times and administering them as the occasion requires, whereas to the "Provinces of the People" the people send praetors or proconsuls, and these Provinces also are brought under different divisions whenever expediency requires. But at the outset

κελεύῃ τὸ συμφέρον. ἀλλ' ἐν ἀρχαῖς γε[1] διέθηκε ποιήσας ὑπατικὰς μὲν δύο, Λιβύην τε, ὅση ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἔξω τῆς ὑπὸ Ἰούβᾳ μὲν πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Πτολεμαίῳ τῷ ἐκείνου παιδί, καὶ Ἀσίαν τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλυος καὶ τοῦ Ταύρου πλὴν Γαλατῶν καὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Ἀμύντα γενομένων ἐθνῶν, ἔτι δὲ Βιθυνίας καὶ τῆς Προποντίδος· δέκα δὲ στρατηγικάς,[2] κατὰ μὲν τὴν Εὐρώπην καὶ τὰς πρὸς αὐτῇ νήσους τήν τε ἐκτὸς Ἰβηρίαν λεγομένην, ὅση περὶ τὸν Βαῖτιν ποταμὸν καὶ τὸν Ἄναν[3] καὶ τῆς Κελτικῆς τὴν Ναρβωνῖτιν, τρίτην δὲ Σαρδὼ μετὰ Κύρνου, καὶ Σικελίαν τετάρτην, πέμπτην δὲ καὶ ἕκτην τῆς Ἰλλυρίδος τὴν πρὸς τῇ Ἠπείρῳ καὶ Μακεδονίαν, ἑβδόμην δ' Ἀχαΐαν μέχρι Θετταλίας καὶ Αἰτωλῶν καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων καί τινων Ἠπειρωτικῶν ἐθνῶν, ὅσα τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ προσώριστο, ὀγδόην δὲ Κρήτην μετὰ τῆς Κυρηναίας, ἐννάτην δὲ Κύπρον, δεκάτην δὲ Βιθυνίαν μετὰ τῆς Προποντίδος καὶ τοῦ Πόντου τινῶν μερῶν. τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐπαρχίας ἔχει Καῖσαρ, ὧν εἰς ἃς μὲν πέμπει τοὺς ἐπιμελησομένους ὑπατικοὺς ἄνδρας, εἰς ἃς δὲ στρατηγικούς, εἰς ἃς δὲ καὶ ἱππικούς. καὶ βασιλεῖς δὲ καὶ δυνάσται καὶ δεκαρχίαι τῆς ἐκείνου μερίδος καὶ εἰσὶ καὶ ὑπῆρξαν ἀεί.

[1] γε, Corais, for τε.

[2] στρατηγικάς, Corais, for στρατηγίας.

[3] καὶ τὸν Ἄναν, editors before Kramer, for καὶ τὸν Ἄτακα (Ἄττακα MSS.), which is suspected by later editors and ejected by Meineke.

Caesar organised the Provinces of the People by creating, first, two consular provinces; I mean (1) Libya, in so far as it was subject to the Romans, except the part which was formerly subject to Juba and is now subject to Ptolemy his son, and (2) the part of Asia that lies this side the Halys River and the Taurus, except the countries of the Galatians and of the tribes which had been subject to Amyntas, and also of Bithynia and the Propontis; and, secondly, ten praetorial provinces, first, in Europe and the islands near it, I mean (1) Iberia Ulterior, as it is called, in the neighbourhood of the Baetis and Anas[1] Rivers, (2) Narbonitis in Celtica, (3) Sardo[2] together with Cyrnus,[3] (4) Sicily, (5 and 6) Macedonia and, in Illyria, the country next to Epeirus, (7) Achaea as far as Thessaly and Aetolia and Acarnania and certain Epeirotic tribes which border on Macedonia, (8) Crete along with Cyrenaea, (9) Cypros, and (10) Bithynia along with the Propontis and certain parts of the Pontus. But the rest of the Provinces are held by Caesar; and to some of these he sends as curators men of consular rank, to others men of praetorian rank, and to others men of the rank of knights. Kings, also, and potentates and decarchies are now, and always have been, in Caesar's portion.

[1] "Anas" is a correction for "Atax," the Atax being the present Aude in France.
[2] Sardinia. [3] Corsica.

INDEX OF NAMES, PLACES, AND SUBJECTS

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Apollodorus of Athens (fl. about 140 B.C.), grammarian, pupil of Aristarchus, prolific writer on various subjects, including a work on Homer's *Catalogue of Ships*, **1.** 117; cites stories from Hesiod and others, **1.** 157; censures Callimachus for naming Gaudos and Corcyra as scenes of wanderings of Odysseus, **1.** 163, **3.** 193; makes the Araxes River the boundary separating Armenia from Colchis and Pontus, **1.** 227; on the colonies settled by Philoctetes, **3.** 11; rebuked for calling Homer ignorant, **3.** 185, 189, 195; censures various writers for their inventions, **3.** 189–195; questioned by Strabo about Homer's "Mysians," **3.** 209, **6.** 373; on Dodona and Hellopia, **3.** 313; on Homer's distinction between places bearing the same name, **4.** 29; borrows material from Demetrius of Scepsis, but makes many errors, **4.** 31; explains origin of epithet ("Limera") of Epidaurus, **4.** 151; on meaning of term "Hellenes" in

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Heracleidae, the, brought back the Dorians, **4.** 7; the return of, after the Trojan War, **4.** 9, 91, 107, 175; guided back to the Peloponnesus by Oxylus, **4.** 103; under Eurysthenes and Procles seized Laconia, **4.** 133; succeeded the Pelopidae at Mycenae and Argos, **4.** 187; held all the Peloponnesus except Achaea, **4.** 211; invaded Attica, but were defeated, and founded Megara, **4.** 251; as some think, built their fleet at Naupactus, **4.** 385; returned to the Peloponnesus from the Dorian Tetrapolis, **4.** 387; once inhabited Rhodes, **6.** 273

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Heraeum, the Argive, 40 stadia from Argos, **4.** 151, and common to Argos and Mycenae, and contains remarkable statues made by Polycleitus, **4.** 165, 167 (see footnote 1)

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Hermodorus, the most useful man in Ephesus, according to Heracleitus, but was banished; said to have written certain laws for the Romans, **6.** 231
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Heröonpolis, on the isthmus at the Arabian Gulf, **7.** 309, **8.** 71, 79; revolted but was subdued by Cornelius with only a few soldiers, **8.** 135; parallel of latitude the same as that of the Great Syrtis, **8.** 199

Herophilean school of medicine, the, at Carura, on the confines of Phrygia and Caria, established in Strabo's time by Zeuxis, **5.** 519

Herophilus, the great physician and surgeon, born at Chalcedon and lived at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy I; school of medicine of, called "Herophilean," established at Carura in Strabo's time, **5.** 519

Herostratus, set on fire the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, **6.** 225

Herpa, a small town in Sargarausenê in Cappadocia, **5.** 357; greatly damaged by the overflow of the Carmalas River, **5.** 365

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Hesiod of Ascrê in Boeotia (fl. in the eighth century B.C.), father of Greek didactic poetry. Extant works under his name are *Works and Days*, *Theogony*, and *The Shield of Heracles*. His knowledge of the scene of the wanderings of Odysseus, **1.** 85; knows of mouths of the Nile, **1.** 107; his mythical epithets and fabulous stories, **1.** 157; on the origin of the Pelasgians, **2.** 345; invented fabulous men, "half-dog," and "long-headed," **3.** 191; calls the Scythians "Hippemolgi" ("Mare-milkers"), **3.** 197; in his *Circuit of the Earth* mentions the Galactophagi ("Curd-eaters"), **3.** 205; on the Leleges, **3.** 291; on Dodona and the Pelasgians, **3.** 313; on the Peirus River in Elis, **4.** 43; *apocopê* in, **4.** 131; calls the Greeks as a whole "Hellenes" and "Panhellenes," **4.** 157; calls Argos "well-watered," **4.** 163 (footnote 1); mentions a Helicê in Thessaly, **4.** 215; on the sacred serpent called "Cychreides," **4.** 253; ridicules Ascrê, his native city, **4.** 315, 331; describes the winding course of the Cephissus River in Phocis, **4.** 375; on the Dotian Plain in Thessaly, **4.** 449; on the origin of Nymphs, Satyrs and the Curetes, **5.** 109, 111; stories of, more credible than those of certain historians, **5.** 247; a native (?) of Cymê Phriconis in Asia, but moved to the "wretched" (he calls it) Ascrê in Boeotia, **6.** 161; on the contest between Calchas and Mopsus, **6.** 233, 235; on the origin of the Magnesians on the Maeander, **6.** 251; says that Amphilochus was slain by Apollo at Soli, **6.** 355

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Hesperides, the; home of, an invention, **3.** 191

Hesperides, Harbour of the, in Libya, **8.** 201

Hesperus the star, engraved on the public seal of the Hesperian, or Ozalian, Locrians, **4.** 343

Hestiaea of Alexandreia, author of a work on Homer's *Iliad* and quoted by Demetrius of Scepsis; on the site of ancient Troy, **6.** 73, 75

Hestiaeotis (or Histiaeotis), one of the four divisions of Thessaly, **4.** 397; geographical position of, **4.** 399, 417, 429, 431, 443; "in earlier times called Doris, colonised Crete," according to Andron, **5.** 127

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Hexamili, between the Melas Gulf and the Propontis (see Lysimacheia)

"Hexi" (see "Sex"), the name of the city of the Exetanians in Iberia,

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Hides, abundant in Sicily, **3.** 89; sold by Asiatic nomads at Tanaïs, **5.** 193.
Hidrïeis, the, in Caria, not mentioned by Homer, **6.** 363
Hidrieus, second son of Hecatomnos the king of the Carians, married his sister Ada, and became ruler of the Carians, **6.** 285
Hiera, Cape, in Lycia, **6.** 319
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Hierapolitic marble, the, **4.** 429
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Hierocepis in Cypros, **6.** 381
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Hieron, benefactor of Laodiceia, **5.** 511
Hieron (Temple), the Chalcedonian; 3500 stadia from, to Sinopê, 2000 to Heracleia Pontica, and 700 to Cape Carambis, **5.** 391; lies at the mouth of the Pontus, **5.** 455
Hieron Oros ("Sacred Mountain") on the Propontis, discharges asphalt into the sea at a place opposite Proconnesus (Isle of Marmora), **3.** 377
Hieronymus of Cardia, historian of the first fifty years after Alexander's death; his description of Corinth, **4.** 191 (see footnote 4); on Thessaly, **4.** 453; on the dimensions of Crete, **5.** 123
Hieronymus, Peripatetic and historian (about 290–230 B.C.), a native of Rhodes, **6.** 279 (see references to Hieronymus of Cardia; especially **4.** 191 and footnote 4, and Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v.*)
Hiketides, the, of Aeschylus (see *Suppliants*)
Himera (Bonfornello) in Sicily; no longer settled, **3.** 83; the hot springs at, **3.** 91
Himera River, the, in Sicily, 18 Roman miles from Cephaloedium, **3.** 57
Hipparchus of Nicaea in Bithynia (fl. about 150 B.C.), the famous astronomer and geographer; discovered the precession of the equinoxes, and was the first to outline a system of latitudes and longitudes; regarded Homer as founder of geography, **1.** 5; on the tides, **1.** 19; wrote treatise *Against Eratosthenes*, **1.** 23; on eclipses, **1.** 23; praised by Strabo, **1.** 53; on extent of Homer's knowledge, **1.** 59; notes Homer's accuracy in geography, **1.** 101; says strait at Byzantium sometimes stands still, **1.** 205; on the levels of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, **1.** 209; plots celestial phenomena of inhabited places, **1.** 233; on certain parallels of latitude, **1.** 237; contradicts Eratosthenes on certain distances and discredits Patrocles, **1.** 257, 279; had access to library at Alexandria, **1.** 259; does not raise proper objections to the ancient maps, **1.** 267, 345; follows Pytheas concerning certain parallels and meridians, **1.** 269; on the sun,

1. 281; trusts Pytheas, **1.** 283; tries to correct Eratosthenes, **1.** 289; makes false assumptions, **1.** 291; unfair to Eratosthenes, **1.** 293, 301; would correct Eratosthenes' "Third Section," **1.** 305; his arguments against Eratosthenes "childish," **1.** 315; calls India four-sided and rhomboidal, **1.** 317; captious about the rough estimates of Eratosthenes, **1.** 325; again censured by Strabo for fault-finding, **1.** 335; rightly censures Eratosthenes, **1.** 357; Third Book of, approved by Strabo, **1.** 361; accepts Eratosthenes' measurement of the earth, **1.** 437; an authority on longitudes and latitudes, **1.** 503; on the measurement of the earth, **1.** 505; on the relative positions of the Cinnamon-bearing country, Syenê, and the equator, **1.** 507; referred to by Strabo as authority on northernmost regions of Europe and on further astronomical matters, **1.** 517; wrote treatises on *Physics* and *Mathematics*, **4.** 3; Strabo's criticism of, **5.** 329; native of Nicaea in Bithynia, **5.** 467

Hippeis (Knights), the, in Crete and Sparta, **5.** 151

Hippemolgi ("Mare-milkers"), Homer's, are wagon-dwelling Scythians and Sarmatians, **3.** 179, 181, 187, 189, 195, 197, 205, 243, **5.** 419; by Apollodorus called a fabrication, **5.** 423

Hippi, the, lie off Erythrae in Asia, **6.** 239

Hippobatae ("Knights"), the, in power at Chalcis, **5.** 13

Hippocampus, a, in hand of Poseidon, in the strait at Helicê, **4.** 215

Hippocles of Euboea (the Euboean Cymê), joint founder of Cumae in Italy, **2.** 437

Hippocoön, banished Tyndareus and Icarius from Lacedaemon, **5.** 69

Hippocorona, in the territory of Adramyttium, **5.** 113

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Hippocrates, the physician, a native of Cos, **6.** 289

Hippocrenê (see Hippucrenê)

Hippodrome, the, at Alexandria, **8.** 41

Hippomarathi (horse-fennel), found in Maurusia, **8.** 163

Hipponax of Ephesus (fl. 546–520 B.C.), the iambic poet, one of the Seven Wise Men, used the poetic figure of "part with the whole," **4.** 37; on a place called Smyrna that belonged to Ephesus, **6.** 201; on Bias, **6.** 211; a native of Ephesus, **6.** 231

Hipponiate (Napetine) Gulf, the, in Bruttium, **3.** 13

Hipponium (or Vibo Valentia, now Bivona near Monteleone), in Bruttium, founded by the Locrians, **3.** 17; naval station of, **3.** 19

Hippopotamus, the, found in India, according to Onesicritus, **7.** 21, 79; found in a lake near Cape Deirê in Aethiopia, **7.** 331

Hippos, the two, one near Itycê, and the other farther from Cirta, towards Tretum, **8.** 183

Hippothoüs, led the Pelasgians in the Trojan War, **2.** 345, **6.** 153; fell in the fight over Patroclus, **6.** 155

Hippotion, father of the Homeric Morys, **5.** 461

Hippucrenê (or Hippocrenê), the spring opened on Helicon by the winged horse Pegasus, **4.** 195, 319

Hippus River, the, empties into the Phasis, **5.** 211, 219

Hirê, "grassy," the Homeric, **4.** 109; the present site of, **4.** 115

Hirpini, the, a Samnite tribe; origin of name of, **2.** 467

Hispalis in Iberia, on the Baetis River, colony of the Romans and famous trade-centre, **2.** 21; about 500 stadia from the sea by boat, **2.** 25

Hispania; term now used synonymously with "Iberia," **2.** 119

Hispellum in Italy, **2.** 373

Histiaea (later called Oreus) in Euboea, the history of, **5.** 7

Histiaeans, the, in Euboea, forced to migrate to Thessaly by the Perrhaebians, **4.** 429; later called the Oreitae, were colonists from the Attic deme of the Histiaeans, **5.** 7

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Historians; the Greek and Roman, compared, **2.** 117; the early, in-

clude myths in their histories, **4.** 37
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History, the, of Strabo, discussed Parthian usages at length, **5.** 277
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Hog-meat, the finest, shipped from territory of the Sequani to Rome, **2.** 225
Hogs, the, in Celtica, run wild, **2.** 243; great supply of, in Cisalpine Celtica, **2.** 331
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"Tamassus," **3.** 17; Islands of Aeolus of, **3.** 19; scourged by Zoïlus (surnamed Homeromastix, "Scourge of Homer"), **3.** 79; hinted at the truth when he called Aeolus "steward of the winds," **3.** 97, 99; on "the Mysians, hand-to-hand fighters," **3.** 177, 181, 187, 189, 209; on the Hippemolgi, Galactophagi, and Abii, **3.** 179, 181, 195, 197, 205, 209; accused of ignorance of distant places by Apollodorus and Eratosthenes, but conceded accurate knowledge of places near by, never using an inappropriate epithet, **3.** 189–199; placed the wanderings of Odysseus in Oceanus, **3.** 193; wrongly reproached by Eratosthenes and Apollodorus for ignorance of geography, though he knew Greece and also regions remote, **3.** 195; correctly describes the Scythians and other similar tribes, **3.** 199, 205; knew of the potter's wheel (*Iliad* xviii. 600), **3.** 207; did not invent the "Galactophagi" and the "Abii," **3.** 209, 243, 245; invokes "Zeus, Dodonaean, Pelasgian," and describes the people (the Selli) of Dodona, **3.** 313; the *Odyssey* of, quoted on the "tomouroi of great Zeus" at Dodona; the proper interpretation of his words "themistes" and "boulai," **3.** 317; calls the Europus River "Titaresius," **3.** 335; by "Phlegyae" means the Gyrtonians, **3.** 335, 337; calls Abydon on the Axius River "Amydon," **3.** 341, 343, 345; calls the Axius River "water most fair," **3.** 343, 345; on Iphidamas, "whom Cisses reared," **3.** 343, 349; on the "Sinties" (*i.e.* "Sinti") in Lemnos, **3.** 367; invoked as witness by some writers in regard to the extent of the Hellespont, **3.** 381, 383; on "Rhipê, Stratiê, and windy Enispê," all now deserted, **3.** 385, **4.** 229; the first author to discuss Greece, **4.** 3; calls the land of the Epeians Elis, **4.** 19; knew of Pylus, both land and city, **4.** 21; his words not to be contradicted, **4.** 25; mentions Cyllenê in Elis, **4.** 25; apparently means by "Ephyra" the city in Elis (five citations), **4.** 27, 29; distinguishes between places bearing the same name by appropriate epithets, **4.** 29; means by "Pylus" the Triphylian Pylus, **4.** 31, 33, 57; divides the Eleian country into four parts, **4.** 35; often by a poetic figure names a part with the whole, **4.** 37; a case of *hyperbaton* in, **4.** 41; on Athene's visit to the Cauconians, **4.** 45, 57; mentions Helus near Sparta, **4.** 47; means by "Pylus" (Nestor's home) the "Lepreatic (or Tryphylian) Pylus" and calls it "emathöeis," **4.** 51; means that Telemachus found the Pylians offering sacrifice at the temple of the Samian Poseidon, and says the Cauconians came as allies of the Trojans, **4.** 55; refers to the Eleian, not the Triphylian Cauconians, **4.** 57; on Arenê and Pylus, **4.** 61; prolongs the Pylian Sea to the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, **4.** 67; his fame and knowledge, **4.** 69; on the country that was subject to Nestor, **4.** 71, 73; according to his statements the Pylus of Nestor could not lie on the sea, **4.** 75; on the return voyage of Telemachus from Sparta, **4.** 77; only the Triphylian Pylus could be the Pylus of Nestor, according to his account, **4.** 77–87; his characterisation of Zeus followed by Pheidias in making the great image at Olympia, **4.** 89; "alone has seen, or alone has shown the likenesses of the gods" (*e.g.* in his descriptions of Zeus and Hera), **4.** 91; does not mention the Olympian Games, but certain funeral games in Elis, **4.** 93; calls Lesbos the "city of Macar," **4.** 97; most of the Pylian districts mentioned in his *Catalogue* thought to be Arcadian, **4.** 101; on the seven cities promised by Agamemnon to Achilles, **4.** 109; on the city Helus in Laconia, **4.** 129; *Catalogue* of, quoted on Messê, **4.** 129; calls Laconia "Achaean Argos," **4.** 137; on the journey of Telemachus to Sparta via Pherae (Pharis), **4.** 145; his

epithets applied to Lacedaemon, **4.** 147; assigns the Argolic Gulf to Argolis, **4.** 153; uses the word "Argos" in various senses. **4.** 155, 163, 165; calls the Peloponnesians "Achaeans" in a special sense, nowhere speaks of "barbarians," and thinks of all Greeks as "Hellenes," **4.** 157; cases of *hyperbaton* and *synaloepha* in, **4.** 161; on certain cities subject to Argos, **4.** 167, 169; on Aegina, **4.** 179; mentions some places in their geographical order, **4.** 181, but others not, **4.** 183; on the places subject to Mycenae and Agamemnon, **4.** 185; appropriately calls Cleonae "well-built," **4.** 187; mentions the sacrifice of a bull to the Heliconian Poseidon in Ionia, and hence is supposed to have lived after the Ionian colonisation, **4.** 213; does not mention Olenus in Achaea, **4.** 219; mentions the Aegae in Achaea and that in Euboea, **4.** 221; calls Mt. Scollis "the Olenian Rock," **4.** 225; on Rhipê, Stratiê, and Enispê, **4.** 229; on "Athens, well-built city," **4.** 245; said to have been interpolated by Peisistratus, or Solon, in favour of the Athenians, **4.** 255; does not enumerate the Orchomenians with the Boeotians, but calls them "Minyae," **4.** 283; on Nisa and Anthedon, **4.** 299; mentions Copae on Lake Copaïs, **4.** 305; on "grassy" Haliartus and the sources of the Cephissus River in Phocis, **4.** 307; mentions Lake Cephissis, meaning Lake Hylicê, **4.** 309; makes the first syllable of Hylè long at one time and short at another, and names places in Boeotia in their geographical order, **4.** 311; discussion of the various places in Boeotia in the order in which they are mentioned by, **4.** 313–341; on the wealth of the temple at Delphi ("rocky Pytho"), **4.** 359; mentions Daulis and Cyparissus, **4.** 369; says the Phaeacians led Rhadamanthys into Euboea to see Tityus, **4.** 371; does not know Elateia in Phocis, **4.** 373; says that Patroclus came from Opus in Locris, **4.** 379; other places in Locris mentioned by, **4.** 383–387; does not expressly mention the Western Locrians, **4.** 385; on the Thessalians and Aetolians, **4.** 393; divides Thessaly into ten parts, or dynasties, **4.** 399 (see footnote 2); on the dynasty of Achilles, **4.** 399, of Phoenix, **4.** 401, 415, of Protesilaüs, **4.** 405, 419, of Eumelus, **4.** 423, of Philoctetes, **4.** 405, 425, of Eurypylus, **4.** 433, of Polypoetes, **4.** 437, of Guneus, **4.** 443; mentions Cape Geraestus, **5.** 11; on Chalcis in Aetolia and Chalcis in Elis, **5.** 15; says "Achilles alone knew how to hurl the Pelian ashen spear," **5.** 21; mentions Olenus and Pylenê in Aetolia, **5.** 29; mentions the "rock Leucas," **5.** 31; mentions Crocyleia and Aegilips, **5.** 33; Strabo's interpretation of references of, to the domain of Odysseus, **5.** 37–55; his description of Ithaca, **5.** 41–47; his Cephallenia not to be identified with Dulichium or Taphos, **5.** 47, 49; on the islands "Asteris" and "Samos" (Samothrace), **5.** 51; on other Aegaean isles, **5.** 53; on the domain of Meges, **5.** 59; on the subjects of Mentes, **5.** 61; on places in Aetolia, **5.** 65; on the Aetolians and Acarnanians, **5.** 67; means that the "Curetes" were Aetolians, **5.** 75; on the Calydonian boar, **5.** 87; on the Phaeacian "betarmones," **5.** 117; praises Cnossus above the rest of the cities in Crete, **5.** 127, 129; says Minos held converse with Zeus every ninth year, **5.** 131; calls Minos the first son of Zeus and "guardian o'er Crete," **5.** 133; calls Gortyn (Gortyna) in Crete "well-walled," **5.** 137; mentions Phaestus and Rhytium in Crete, **5.** 141; speaks of Crete as at one time "possessing 100 cities" and as at another "possessing 90 cities," **5.** 143; said to have been visited by Lycurgus in Chios, where he was living, **5.** 153; buried on the isle Ios, according to some writers, **5.** 161; mentions some of the Sporades Islands, **5.** 175, 177, 179;

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Polybius of Megalopolis in Arcadia (b. about 204 B.C.); author of *Histories* in 40 books, of which only the first five are extant in complete form, and of a geographical treatise, which is thought to be identical with the 34th book of his *Histories*; a philosopher, **1.** 3; praised by Strabo, **1.** 53; on the mythical element in Homer, **1.** 73; holds correct views about the wanderings of Odysseus and about King Aeolus, **1.** 85; divides the earth into seven zones, **1.** 367; wrongly defines some zones by arctic circles, **1.** 371; calls country at equator temperate, **1.** 373; discredits Pytheas, **1.** 399; on certain distances in the Mediterranean basin, **1.** 401; on certain distances in the Sicilian Sea and the Adriatic Gulf, **1.** 405; makes false calculations, **1.** 407; corrects Eratosthenes' estimates of distances, **1.** 409; on the length of the Tagus River, **1.** 411; introduces new method in estimating length of three continents, **1.** 415; makes serious errors in regard to Europe and in his description of Libya, **1.** 419; says the Turdulians (in Iberia) are neighbours of the Turdetanians on the north, **2.** 13; on the food (acorns) of the tunny-fish, **2.** 39; on the silver-mines at New Carthage, **2.** 47; says the Baetis and the Anas rise in Celtiberia, **2.** 49; on the civility of the Iberian Celti, **2.** 59; on Intercatia and Segesama in Iberia, **2.** 103; says Tiberius Gracchus destroyed 300 cities in Celtiberia, **2.** 105; on the geographical position of the Pillars of Heracles, **2.** 137; on the behaviour of a spring in the Heracleium at Gades, **2.** 143, 147; says the Rhodanus has only two mouths, **2.** 189; censures Pytheas for his falsehoods about Britain, **2.** 215; adds the Oxybii and Decietae to the Ligures, **2.** 265; on a peculiar animal in the Alps, **2.** 289; on a gold mine near Aquileia, **2.** 291; on the size and height of the Alps, **2.** 293; on the distance by land and sea from Iapygia to the Strait of

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Polybotes the giant, slain by Poseidon, **5.** 177

Polybus, said to have reared Oedipus at Tenea in Corinthia, **4.** 199

Polycastê, daughter of Lygaeus and mother of Penelopê, **5.** 69

Polycleitus the Elder, of Argos (fl. about 452–412 B.C.), made statues for the Argive Heraeum which are the most beautiful in the world, **4.** 167

Polycleitus of Larisa, the historian, author of a history of Alexander the Great; on the Caspian Sea, **5.** 255; says Susa is 200 stadia in circuit and has no walls, **7.** 159; says the Tigris meets with other rivers in a kind of lake, **7.** 161; on the Euphrates River, **7.** 213

Polycles, the noble son of, said by Callisthenes to have led the Cauconians in the Trojan War, **5.** 377

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Polycrates (hanged by the Persians 522 B.C.), tyrant of Samos, gained supremacy over the sea, **6.** 217

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Polydamas the Trojan, **6.** 73

Polydamna, wife of the Aegyptian King Thon, **8.** 63

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Polydorus, a son of Priam, **6.** 17

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Pompaedius Silo, the Marsian, killed in battle with the Romans (88 B.C.), **2.** 431

Pompaia (Pompeii), once held by the Osci, and a port-city, **2.** 453

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Pompeiupolis in Paphlagonia, **5.** 451
Pompelo (Pampeluna), in northern Iberia, **2.** 99; "City of Pompey," **2.** 101
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Pompey, Gnaeus, son of Pompey the Great; defeats of, in Iberia, **2.** 21; flight, and death of, **2.** 21
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Pompey, Sextus, son of Pompey the Great; defeats of, in Iberia, **2.** 21; escaped, caused Sicily to revolt (see **2.** 101), was captured in Asia, and ended life at Miletus, **2.** 23; waged war against Caesar's generals, **2.** 101; caused Sicily to revolt, **3.** 23; ejected from Sicily by Augustus, **3.** 67; abused Syracuse, **3.** 75; opposed by Centoripa in Sicily, **3.** 79
Pompey, Strabo (consul 89 B.C.), father of Pompey the Great, settled Roman colony in Comum, **2.** 311
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a geographical and astronomical scholar of peculiar value to Strabo and other later scientific writers; philosopher, **1.** 3; on the tides, **1.** 15, 19, 203; praised by Strabo, **1.** 53; on the winds, **1.** 107; on the Erembians, **1.** 151; on the Syrians and kindred peoples, **1.** 153; on the silting-up process, **1.** 199; on the partial destruction of Sidon by an earthquake, **1.** 215; his treatise on Oceanus and his discussion of the zones, **1.** 361; estimates circumference of earth at 180,000 stadia, **1.** 365; his "Aethiopic" and "Scythico-Celtic" zones, **1.** 371; on the oblique motion and celerity of the sun at equator, **1.** 375; believes the ocean flows in a circle round the inhabited world, **1.** 385; philosopher and master of demonstration, **1.** 391; thinks migration of Cimbrians was caused by inundation of sea, and approves of division of inhabited world into three continents, **1.** 393; would emend Homer's text, **1.** 395; views of, on physics, **1.** 397; imitates Aristotle, **1.** 399; says Cnidus lies on same parallel as Rhodes and Gades, **1.** 461; on the Periscians, Amphiscians, and Heteroscians, **1.** 517; on sunsets in Iberia, **2.** 9; made observations of the sun on visit to Gades (Cadiz), **2.** 11; on the east winds of the Mediterranean, **2.** 31; praises extravagantly quantity and quality of silver and gold ores in Turdetania, **2.** 41–47; says Aristotle wrongly attributes tides to "high and rugged coasts" of Maurusia and Iberia, **2.** 67; says the Baenis (Minius) River rises in Cantabria, **2.** 69; on Odysseia and Athenê's temple in Iberia, **2.** 83; says Marcus Marcellus exacted tribute of 600 talents from Celtiberia, but denies that the country had 300 cities, **2.** 105; on three by-products of Cyprian copper, on Iberian crows, and on Celtiberian and Parthian horses, **2.** 107; on the fortitude of women in some countries, notably in Liguria at child-birth, **2.** 113; on the Pillars of Heracles, **2.** 137; on two wells in the Heracleium at Gades, **2.** 145; on the causes of the tides, **2.** 147–151; on a peculiar tree (*Dracaena Draco*?) in Iberia, **2.** 155; on the origin of the large stones in Stony Plain in Celtica, **2.** 185; on the treasures found at Tolosa, **2.** 207; on the width of the isthmus between Narbo and the ocean, **2.** 209; on barbaric customs of the Gauls, **2.** 247; on a certain isle off the mouth of the Liger where no male sets foot, **2.** 249; on quarrying stones in Liguria, **2.** 335; says the circuit of Sicily is 4400 stadia, **3.** 57; on the geographical position of the three capes of Sicily, **3.** 59, 61; on the effects of the eruptions of Aetna, **3.** 69; on Syracuse, Eryx, and Enna, **3.** 87; on a submarine eruption between Hiera and Euonymus, **3.** 101; on the expedition of the Cimbri to the region of Lake Maeotis, **3.** 169; on the Homeric Mysians, **3.** 177, 179, 195; would emend "Mysi" to "Moesi" in Homer, **3.** 181; says Scilurus, the king of the Bosporus, had 50 sons, **3.** 235; says the earth poured into the trenches at the mine of asphalt near Apollonia in Illyria changes to asphalt, and describes the asphaltic vine-earth at the Pierian Seleuceia (Kabousi) and in Rhodes (where he was Prytanis), which kills the insects on infected vines, **3.** 267; known by Strabo (?), **3.** 383 (see footnote 6); wrote treatises on *Physics* and *Mathematics*, **4.** 3; more accurate in matter of distances than Polybius, **5.** 83; on the width of the isthmuses (1) between Colchis and the mouth of the Cyrus River, (2) between Lake Maeotis and the Ocean, and (3) between Pelusium and the Red Sea, **5.** 187; wrote a history of Pompey, **5.** 189; on the earthquakes round Rhagae, **5.** 273; on the Council of the Parthians, **5.** 277; on bricks in Iberia that float on water and are used to clean silver, **6.** 133; sojourned and taught in Rhodes, **6.** 279; on the springs of naphtha in Babylonia, **7.** 217;

says that Seleucis in Syria was divided into four satrapies, **7.** 241; most learned of all philosophers in Strabo's time, native of Apameia, **7.** 255; on the huge dragon seen in Syria, **7.** 261; says that the ancient dogma about atoms originated with Mochus the Sidonian, **7.** 271; on the sorcerers about the Dead Sea, **7.** 295; on the fragrant salts in Arabia, **7.** 351; emends the Homeric "Erembians" to "Arambians," and says that the Arabians consist of three tribes, **7.** 371; on the cause of the risings of the Nile, **8.** 19; on the breadth of the isthmus between Pelusium and Heröonpolis, **8.** 71; amused by the apes on the coast in Maurusia, **8.** 163; says that the rivers in Libya are "only few and small," and discusses the effect of the sun on different regions, **8.** 175–177

Potamia in western Paphlagonia, **5.** 453

Potamon of Mitylenê, contemporary of Strabo, **6.** 143

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Practius (see Practius River), a supposed place in the Troad, **6.** 39; mentioned by Homer, **6.** 37

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Praetor, a, governs Baetica, **2.** 121

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Praetorian legatus, a, administers justice to the Lusitanians, **2.** 121

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Praxander, founded Lapathus in Cypros, **6.** 377

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Praxiteles, the great sculptor (b. about 390 B.C.); the "Eros" of, at Thespiae, brought fame to that city, **4.** 319; works of, filled whole of altar in temple of Artemis at Ephesus, **6.** 229

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